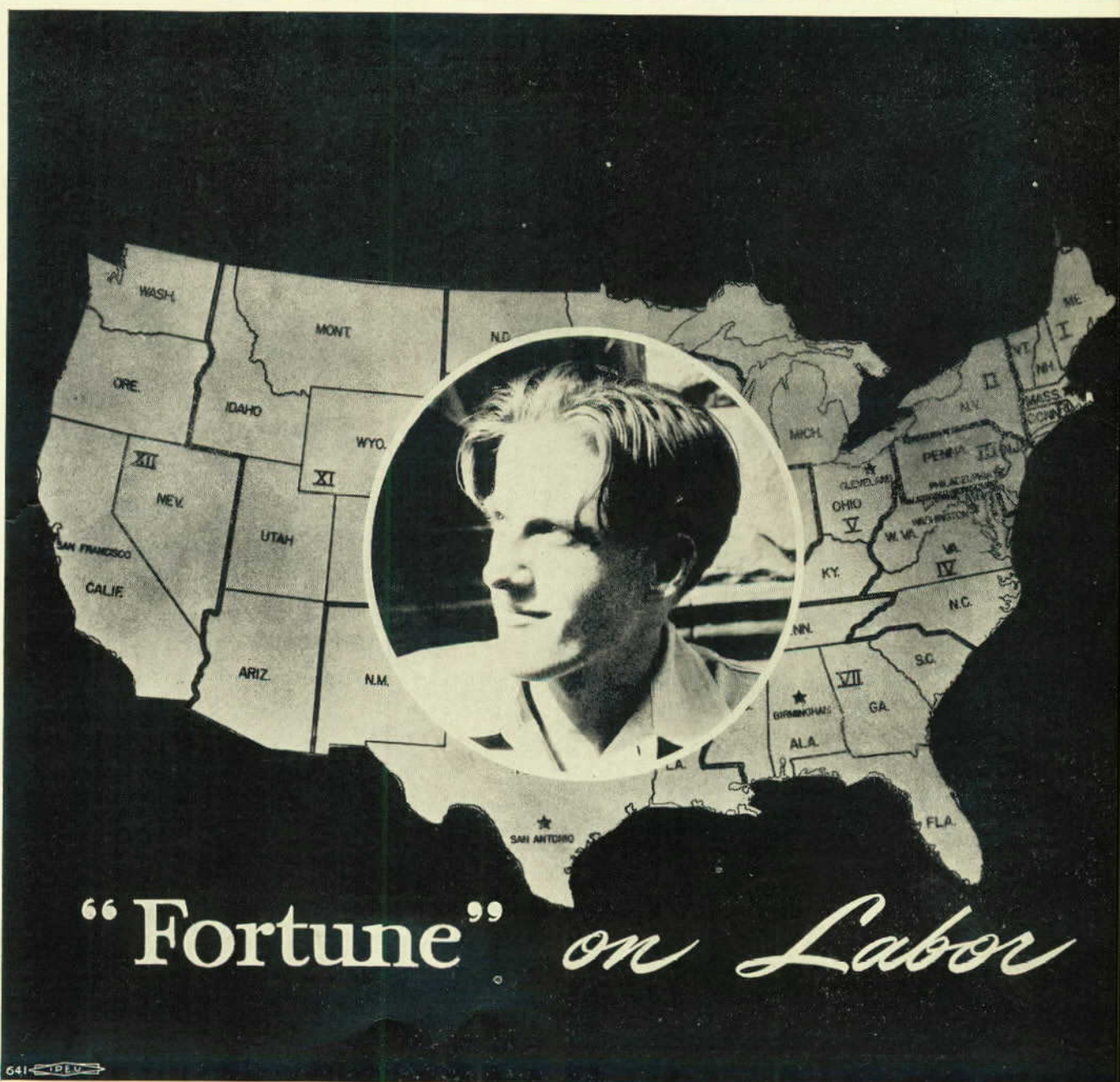


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



"Fortune" *on Labor*

VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1947

NO. 1

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Again Brother Hoover gives us something to think about in his latest "Rhyme of the Times."

BAFFLED EXPLORER

Mankind has perfected the great aeroplane
That speeds swift as sound through the night,
Cold fingers of radar go probing afar
In silent miraculous sight.
He's able to transmit his image abroad;
The atom, at last is set free;
Of late he's been toying with rockets,
The planets, the daring agree.
In chemistry, science and research, his finds
Are full of astounding increase,
With disease to his will slowly yielding;
Too bad that he never found peace.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

* * *



TWO-FINGERED JOHN

I never use lamps to test
I use my fingers I do
But that sure is hot
And I'm on the spot
For now I have only two!

JOHN W. PRICE,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

A Brother from New York's L. U. 3 bemoans the fact that while the International Secretary's stamp often appears in Journal articles he never finds contributions from him on the joke page.

REQUEST

Oh, Brother, tell in lines unnumbered,
Where you worked and where you slumbered!
How many years must we wait yet
For poems from G. M. Bugniatet?
Tell us of the poles you wired—
In what camps you snored when tired.
Were you grunt, lineman, or tool-man?
Did you ride a side-door Pullman?
Why should you hide your gifted poems?—
Tell us of your jungle homes.
Not since the year of '26
Have you told of yonder sticks.
Between the Journal's divers pages
We glean the wit of many sages.
Men who tell of things atomic.
Also things called economic.
With pen, and desk and whitened collar,
You seem a most enlightened scholar.
But brother G. M. please impart
How you got your humble start.

TIFFANY,
L. U. No. 3.

G.O.P. ABUNDANCE

A great abundance will be around,
Unknown at all will shortages be;
Supplies of sugar are sure to abound
In honeyed speeches of G.O.P.

A Hooverville on every lot
And duplex apartments in garages are swell;
A mirage of meat in every pot,
And juicy apples for "Vets" to sell!

And price-control they'll void for all,
Ignoring the peoples' pressing need;
Their very aim is a selfish game:
To cater to magnates' mounting speed!

It's named the Grand Old Party, the G.O.P.,
But it's Growing Of Prices for you and me!

A Bit o' Luck—
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Brother Kiefer tells us:

My poem is not of wiring or connecting in any way,
But any lineman will assure you, it's part of his working day.

CROSS-ARM VIEW

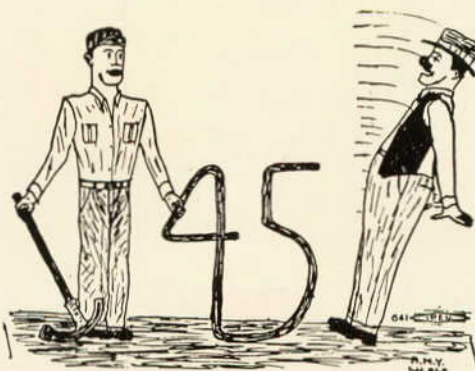
She was pretty as a picture
Her hair a yellow fluff,
Her eyes were a sea of blue,
Her figure—just the stuff.

You'd see her type in movieland,
On stage or on the screen.
She was even more superb,
Than my very fondest dream.

She wasn't really very tall,
About to my shoulder line.
Her lips were a little pouty;
But her smile—it was sublime.

I loved her from the very first
And my heart would not lie
But can you realize how I feel?
She belongs to another guy!

ERNEST F. KIEFER,
L. U. No. 1049.



"But Boss, you told me to bend a '45!"
ALLEN M. YOUNGER,
L. U. No. 369.

WOES OF A TELEPHONE OPERATOR

"Number please! What did you say!"
That's all I yell the live-long day.
"What number Sir! 2-2-9—?"
Go ahead Sir! They're on the line."
"What's that madam! I cut you off!"
So sorry madam" (My voice purrs soft).
When all the while I long to yell
Tear my hair and throw a spell.
"Operator!!" Some crab shouts:
"What in thunder are you about!
Next time, operator, don't give me Benton
I'm calling the residence of Mr. Clinton—
His line is busy! Well I'll be—!"
(The receiver comes down with a violent slam.)
"Operator! Hello! Hello!
I'm calling number 2-2-0
Operator! What's wrong with their phone?
Ring again! I know they're home!
Operator, well—no wonder—
So sorry operator, called the wrong number."
Now through all this I grit my teeth,
Hold my temper, and sound special sweet.
But, dear reader, take my advice:
Never choose this profession before thinking twice.

BESSIE GROVES,
L. U. No. 702.

* * *

RETIREMENT

The time has come for me to quit
My folks all think it best,
For me to put my tools away
And take myself a rest.
My pliers are old, my spurs are short
My belt is very thin,
I took them to the river bridge
And threw the darned things in.
Now after all of this is done
At last I have my wish,
I'll stay in bed till I get tired
And then go out and fish.
It gives me pain to leave you boys
We've got along so well,
The way it grieves my heart to go
My words can never tell.
I thank you for the suitcase fine
A lovely thing to give,
All your names I'll keep inside
The longest day I live.
So now I'll bid you boys goodbye
I'll soon be on my way,
I'm going where the snow won't fly
And find a place to stay.
God bless you all.

JOHN K. COYLE,
L. U. No. 648.

* * *

GOOD THING IT WASN'T THE HOT RADIATOR

A motorist crashed into a light pole. Pole cross arms and wire fell about his ears. Regaining consciousness as he was being removed from the wreckage his hand touched a wire.
"Thank heaven," he murmured, "They've given me a harp."

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 477.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

SEQUEL TO TRADE UNIONISTS SOLILOQUY

By Martha Thompson Hickok

Now that the war with Germany is won and the heat of battle is subsiding into the quiet and cool of peace—the labor-baiting American fascists are creeping from under their rocks—to lay their ground-work of local strife, discord, and class hatred. And what better place than the heart of American democracy—organized labor? Their propaganda and half truths, as regards labor, are easily recognized as such by some, while other good citizens are led so far astray as to actually support legislation aimed to hamstring labor to the extent of immeasurably lowering the living standard of the majority of the American people—those people dependent upon the sale of their labor as a means of livelihood and education for themselves and their children.

There are those who make use of the returning soldier and his sentiments for proposed anti-strike legislation. He makes organized labor and G.I. Joe two separate and distinct classes and pits one against the other, when actually the armed forces, if not members of some labor union, have friends and relatives who are, and are not so misinformed as we are supposed to believe. These would-be patriots are concerned because the returning soldier might have to join a union, when the soldier is worried as to whether that union he fought to build will be there when he returns.

If these anti-closed shop enthusiasts sincerely believe this movement not to be a fascist one aimed at the heart of the majority of Americans—organized labor—then why speak for G.I. Joe? Why not let him speak for himself? The answer is obvious and he is speaking, when and how he can—on the picket line and in no uncertain terms—he carries his credentials and wears his discharge button. The gains these labor-baiters would destroy—of which the closed shop is one—was fought bitterly for and won—by G.I. Joe.

These fascists cry loud and long about the soldier who, "after having fought for friends and loved ones, returns but to find that he must join a union as a prerequisite to his employment." In the first place—thank God and our fighting forces, this is still a democracy and no one will have to join a union unless the majority at the place of his employment have voted it so. However, three United States Senators, calling themselves good Americans, are drafting a bill, crippling the Wagner Act—providing for, not a majority vote, but a 75 to 25 one—the good old American ma-

(Continued on page 40)




Dan W. Tracy

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
ADMINISTRATION BEGINS JANUARY 1, 1947



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VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1947

NO. 1

"Fortune" Brings Relations Into PUBLIC VIEW

FORTUNE, sometimes called the colossus of the pulps, devotes a 300-page number (November 1946) to a discussion of labor in United States' industry. This magazine is the most expensive magazine in America. It sells for one dollar a copy, and has a circulation of 210,000. It is usually regarded as the spokesman for big business. On the other hand, its organization is on the intellectual side. It does not indulge in cheap innuendo or wilful distortion of facts and opinions. It is the only publication in America that has a strong department of research behind all its editors. This particular number brings into the open the wide gap between labor and management, between labor and management policies and outlooks, and faces for the first time the high cost of industrial conflict. This number may also be regarded as a challenge to the labor movement. A table of contents for this number is as follows:

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By Charles O. Gregory	
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The C.I.O., with the A. F. of L. in full pursuit, sets out for the last U. S. labor frontier. The question: Can they make it before the collapse of cotton?	
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. . . is unionism at its biggest. Both it and the steelmasters cling stubbornly to their traditional toughness.	
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A random selection of smart union operators who seldom make headlines but have earned the reputation of doing a good job for their members.	
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Deluxe business magazine
devotes 300-page number
to popular discussion of
labor-management failures

MORE TROUBLE IN PARADISE..	154
In Hollywood, management and unions prefer labor politics to policy. Both are caught in the jurisdictional wringer.	
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The threat-and-promise of laborless machines is closer than ever. All the parts are here.	
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THIRTY YEARS OF LABOR PEACE	166
How of necessity Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) evolved a unique relationship with its workers. This relationship still baffles the C.I.O.	
THE GARMENT WORKERS.....	173
Out of the sweatshops came David Dubinsky's I.L.G.W.U. It controls its industry and its members. Both flourish.	
THE FRUITFUL ERRORS OF ELTON MAYO	181
. . . who proposes to management and labor a social basis for industrial peace.	

The point of view of *Fortune* magazine is struck in the article entitled "Labor's Cause," apparently written by the board of editors. *Fortune* says:

"For over a hundred years the United States has progressed by binding together a system of politics and a system of economics that Karl Marx implied are in flat contradiction—democracy and capitalism. There have been times—in the early part of the century and again in the twenties—when it seemed that capitalism, the servant, was usurping too much political power. There have been other times—notably the thirties—when it seemed that political democracy would crush out the spark of enterprise. Yet at the end of World War II a citizen of the republic could be pardoned, especially in view of the abject failure not only of fascism but of communist socialism to preserve fundamental human liberties, for congratulating himself that in one way

or another capitalist democracy had survived. He could even be pardoned for believing that its future was not hopeless."

The "How" of Higher Standards

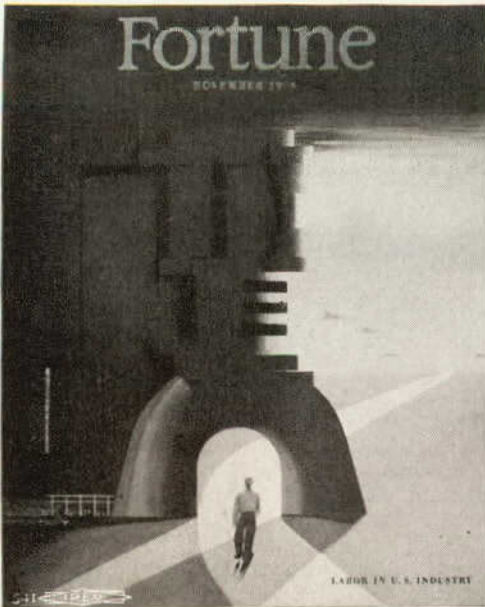
Early in this number *Fortune* issues a challenge to labor in these words: "What is needed is the application of a broad political and social philosophy. The task of defining the philosophy and of applying it is not made easier by the almost total lack on the part of labor of any consistent theory of society." *Fortune* then utters a paean of praise for the capitalistic system, pointing out that it has produced the great industries of the country, given a higher standard of living in the world, raised real wages. *Fortune* fails to point out that the gains that it is now shouting about were wrested from the employers by social-minded labor groups. Throughout this whole voluminous number, *Fortune* never takes a squint at union-management cooperation which may be said to be a labor philosophy of labor relations successful now on the B. and O. Railroad, the Canadian National System in public power, and certain mills and factories, and strongly believed in by a great section of labor. Why *Fortune* overlooks this way out of the present dilemma is not clear.

Obsolete Point of View

The point of view of *Fortune* in this number is vitiated often by obsolete and antiquated ideas. For instance, "it is a truism that if all incomes were equalized tomorrow, labor's average income would not greatly change. As Bernard Baruch once remarked: 'You don't distribute wealth. You distribute poverty.'"

This, of course, is a little on the childish side. The fact is, under full employment with \$175 billion a year income the average wage of labor could be \$4,000 per annum, which is quite a good deal of difference from the \$1,500 annual wage that we had a few years ago. The way to get high wages is to increase production and national income, but the increment must be passed on to labor and not concentrated in the hands of a few which has been our policy since 1920. Late past history will explain this point of view. The open-shop drive of 1921 took place for the purpose of liquidating labor and to squeeze out the high wages won by labor during the first World War. Management was successful in this open-shop drive, but the crash of 1929 resulted because labor could not buy back the goods that were being produced. A great surplus of wealth went to the owners which had two outlets for this wealth, namely, stock exchange gambling and foreign investments—neither very good for the country.

Fortune also pretends that we have a great deal of regulatory competition in the United States. Just where this is, *Fortune* does not say.



The Main Issues

Fortune does a good job of outlining the main issues. It says: "There could be no real harmony in industrial relations until labor, management, and government were agreed on:

"The full intimacy of wages, prices, and employment.

"Productivity as the touchstone of economic progress.

"Protection of the public from strikes that threaten essential services. (The definition alone was a prickly job.)

"The need for refining the whole body of U. S. labor law."

If we may be pardoned the expression, Charles O. Gregory, in his article "Something Has To Be Done," appears to be the hatchet man for *Fortune* magazine in this particular number. Mr. Gregory is a lawyer who used to work with the firm of Elihu Root, and was one of the solicitors of the United States Department of Labor. He is a professor of the University of Chicago. Mr. Gregory says:

"It is a common view today that something has to be done about the labor situation. It is a sensible view. Something does have to be done. Americans felt that way a dozen years ago, too. What was done then was, so to speak, done to the employers, and none too soon. But today the public that wants something done looks in another direction. It wants something done about union power. It wants something done about mass collective-bargaining strikes, which cause inconvenience and even grave dangers to the public, great money losses to workers who are involuntarily laid off by tie-ups of materials, and high costs to management and investors. Yes, something has to be done about these intolerable periodic interferences with a sound and orderly economy, with what we mean when, with some optimistic exaggeration, we speak of the free flow of commerce and free markets.

Something Must Be Done

"Something has to be done, too, about day-to-day abuses, interferences with laws governing employee organization and representation. Something has to be done about strikes (and associated picketing, boycotts, and other recourse to economic self-help by unions) to deny business to individual em-

ployers or groups of them, to settle inter-union disputes, to undo NLRB decisions, and even to influence U. S. foreign policy. Something has to be done about feather-bedding, grafting, extortion, and enforced price outrages—and, of course, strikes that implement these abuses. Something has to be done about union-dictated technological stagnation, resembling that fostered by the Luddites over a century ago. Finally, something has to be done to make unions more responsible—to their members concerning internal policy and finance, to the truth when they promote their causes verbally or in writing, to employers when they have entered into a contract, and to the public at all times."

Mr. Gregory's article is too voluminous and compact to analyze in this bird's-eye view of *Fortune's* number.

There is an article on the South and labor's campaign in the South, on the steel union, and on the Ladies Garment Workers' Union. There is also an article on the Hollywood strike situation. The article on the Ladies Garment Workers' Union is not too flattering. The article is backed with the pretense that David Dubinsky is the dictator not only of the Garment Workers' Union but of the garment industry. This shows a myopic attitude toward the whole question of how labor unions work. The article admits that Mr. Dubinsky has the support of the great majority of the members—perhaps 95 percent of the members. But this is not enough for the *Fortune* editors. Although Mr. Dubinsky serves this majority well, it seems they consider it a kind of dictatorship. This is, of course, ridiculous.

On the Constructive Side

The constructive side of the *Fortune* number on labor-management relations appears in an article on Elton Mayo, a Harvard professor who had an intimate part in the scientific study made at the Western Electric plant in Chicago. The study was elaborate, and involved all kinds of experimentation and service with the workers themselves. It ends with the kind of farcical joke that *Fortune* magazine does not consider a joke at all. After months and even years of study, the investigators of the Western

Electric plant come out with the startling generalization that workers are not interested in wages alone. Labor itself has been saying this for years. No movement such as the labor movement, which has been the butt of every kind of offensive warfare in the world, could have maintained its cohesion if it were a mere materialistic organization with no ideals, no cause, and no aspirations. Elton Mayo is quoted thus:

"Every social group must secure for its individual and group membership the satisfaction of economic needs (and) the maintenance of cooperation organized in social routines. Our methods are all pointed at efficiency; none at the maintenance of cooperation. We do know how to devise efficient methods; we do not know how to insure spontaneity of cooperation—that is, teamwork."

In short, it is a failure of management, and *Fortune* says very little about the failures of management and they have been great, as follows:

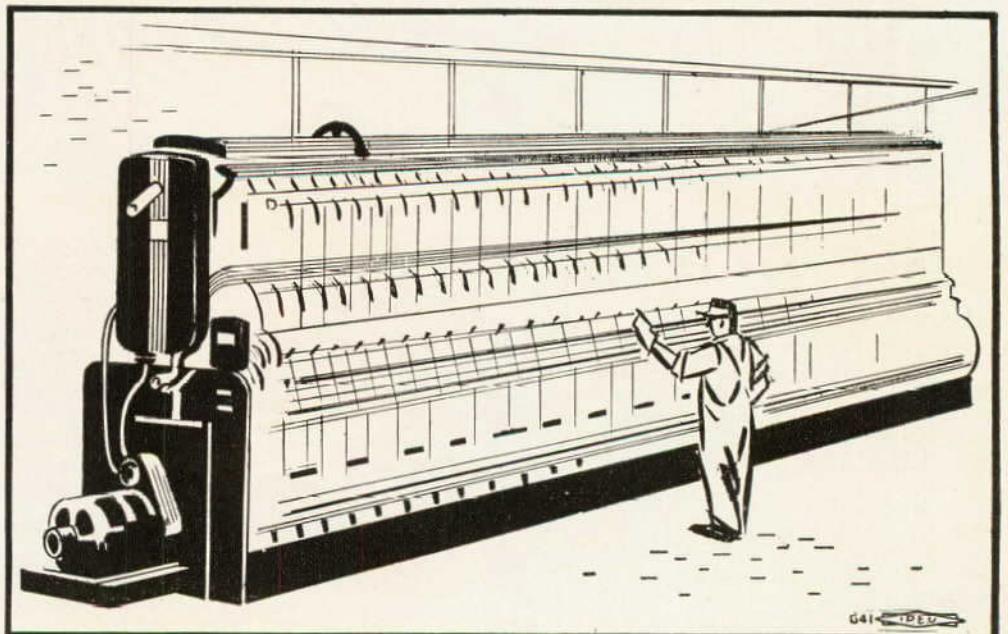
(1) Management for one hundred years neglected what may be called welfare aspects of labor. The labor movement would never have arisen if management had not been cold hearted, bungling, and indifferent to the aspiration of workers for decent industrial citizenship. The labor union is a welfare organization. It gets its reason for being and its life and substance from performing this service.

(2) Management has stressed profits over every other function of an industry. It has even neglected the technical side of production for the sake of profits, because labor-management disputes are costly financially, and take away from profits.

(3) On the selective side, managers have been chosen primarily for their heartlessness and roughness, and not for their philosophic approach to the total problem of production, distribution and welfare.

By overlooking the union-management cooperation theory of labor relations by exalting the work of the New Jersey Standard Oil Company and the New Jersey Telephone Company, *Fortune* magazine encourages management again to make the mistakes of

(Continued on page 30)



RATIO—big machine, little man

Blue-Prints for WORKERLESS FACTORY Now Ready

MEASURING the tempo of American invention can be an interesting pastime. In March 1929, the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* was wholly occupied with the measurement of the elimination of manpower by machinery. In that month, the *JOURNAL* published an article entitled "Now At Last, A Workerless Factory Is Initiated." In the 18 years since that period, the workerless factory, as an actual possibility, begins to show itself. *Fortune* magazine for November publishes the proposal emanating from two young Canadian engineers, namely, E. W. Leaver and J. J. Brown. They call this article, "Machines Without Men."

Plant Without Men

Here is an excerpt from the 1929 *JOURNAL* article:

"We Build a Plant to Run Without Men," is the leading article in the February *Magazine of Business*. The article is the work of L. R. Smith, president of the A. O. Smith Corporation, a builder of automobile bodies. It is described as the 'underlying philosophy of an epochal achievement in the mechanization of production that took five years to accomplish and cost \$8,000,000 to plan and erect.'

"Though the enterprise is later described by Mr. Smith as the story of a failure—its import to every sincere student of industry, every executive and every worker cannot be doubted. Though whole sections of the huge plant now operate automatically—without men—the plant still employs 120 men. But these 120 men are building 8,000 frames a day; through mechanism this working force was cut 33 percent, from 180 to 120 men. The salient facts which emerge from this experiment are these:

"Engineers have set a completely mechanized, workerless industry as their goal.

"Whole departments of the A. O. Smith Corporation are workerless.

"Inexperienced men were trained in three weeks to operate the plant.

Mechanization Must Be Controlled

"It has now been 12 months since the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* began its agitation for a consideration of mechanization of industry in its bearing on employment, and the lives of the workers. At that time there were only a few voices being heard. Now the chorus is general. At that time, the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* was accused of being sentimental, and of manifesting an irrational aversion to machinery. We denied these allegations, but we did say then, and we assert with more vigor today, that unless mechanization is controlled in favor of the worker, and the consumer, it will usher in difficulties little short of insurmountable. First the time-saving machine. Then the automatic machine. Then the automatic department. And, finally, the completely mechanized, workerless factory."

Now put alongside of this description

Two young Canadian engineers set up "electronic brain" to coordinate departmental production

what *Fortune* magazine says in its recent number:

"The dream of the automatic factory has haunted economic thought and H. G. Wellsian literature for many years. It has haunted labor, too, ever since labor discovered the sharp if transient pains of technological unemployment. Early in the thirties, *Fortune* printed an article that saw the approach of the age of automatism in the A. O. Smith Corporation's amazing semi-automatic production line, capable of fabricating automobile frames so fast that in six months it could supply a normal year's requirements. Except for a few such isolated and highly-specialized examples, however, automatism did not spread rapidly in manufacturing industry.

Continuous Flow System

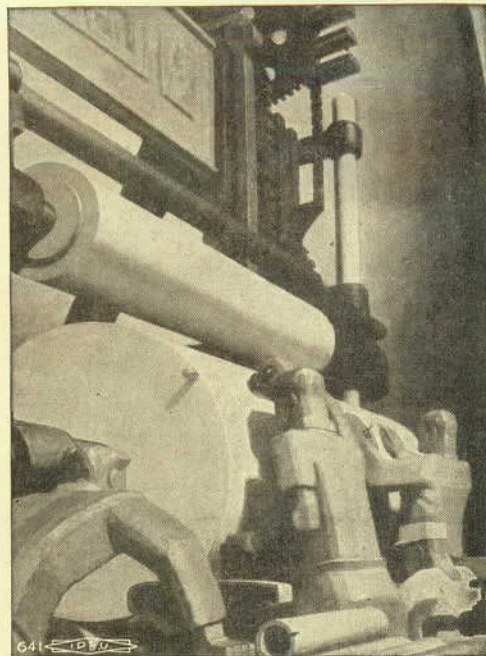
"But devices and techniques for building an automatic factory piled up at an unrealized rate. And the war added still more of them. At least one development reached a degree of automatism not yet achieved on the assembly line. This was the continuous-flow system, reported by *Fortune* in August, which brought entirely automatic production to wartime chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and atomic materials. Oak Ridge is run from a central control room linked to some 10 miles of instrument panels, with fewer than 20 human operators to the mile.

"Now two young Canadian radar men, Eric W. Leaver and John J. Brown, come forward with a proposal to transform the manufacturing and assembly line into a mechanism as cleanly automatic as a chemical plant. Their provocative thesis is presented on page 165, and the following portfolio attempts to visualize its basic features. This thesis is worth the study of labor as well as management. For unless breadth of thought is brought to the many technological changes ahead, the dislocations may be catastrophic. New circuits, some of them developed in radar and gun laying, now make possible the electrical linking and direction of machines. Behind them is banked a great number of well-known magnetic and electronic devices never integrated into a fully automatic system. Leaver and Brown attack the problem by boldly developing a theory of machine design around twentieth-century electronics."

Here is the way that the young engineers describe their project:

New Picture of a Factory

"Imagine, if you will, a factory as clean, spacious, and continuously operating as a hydroelectric plant. The production floor is barren of men. Only a few engineers, technicians, and operators walk about on a balcony above, before a great wall of mas-



Courtesy PWAP

"Paper Workers" by Douglass Crockwell

ter control panels, inserting and checking records, watching and adjusting batteries of control instruments. All else is automatic. Raw materials flow in by conveyer, move through automatic inspection units, fabricating machines, sub-assembly and assembly lines, all controlled from the master panels, and arrive at the automatic packaging machines as finished products—radios, refrigerators, tractors, fountain pens, carburetors, helicopters, or what you will.

"This factory of tomorrow will be as different from the present manufacturing establishment as a hydroelectric plant is different from an old steam-power installation fed by a line of boiler-tenders and men digging coal. Once a hydroelectric unit is installed, all that remains is to control and distribute the power. The same, in principle, will be true of the factory of the future. Our present machine tools belong to the former coal-and-iron technology. The new organization of machines will be electrical. This is made possible by the development of a great variety of circuits and devices for linking machine units together in a new way. It will entail a greater and greater regimentation of machines, rather than of men."

In the profoundly moving current discussion of the atomic bomb and atomic energy, with its possible uses for peacetime advancement, many observers see something new. That something new is only new if you do not see it against the background of technology and machine production since 1929. The atomic bomb is just another step in the control of nature by man. In that whole period of a generation, there has been a cold indifference to the human element in the situation. The effect upon workers, and the effect upon society, has not been stressed—it has been merely used first as an instrument of profit and an instrument of production. Now humanity is reaching an impasse. It has to make a decision. It has to decide the moral values against the commercial and mechanical values. Humanity must make the choice between saving the human race, or going down in an orgy of universal destruction.

Is Cleveland Finance Fighting Wall Street?

AN old city editor used to say, "When business men fall out, you get a little news." That seems to be the situation just now in railroad financing circles.

Robert R. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the Alleghany Corporation and chairman of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, seems to be engaged in fighting with Wall Street financiers, especially the House of Morgan. We are not passing on the merits of this fight, but we are deeply interested in peeping behind the iron curtain on high finance.

Sweeping Reforms Needed

Robert R. Young has bought space in hundreds of daily papers in the United States during the last year, advocating sweeping reforms in railroad management. He is credited with securing sweeping reforms in routing through sleeping cars from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. He charges that the railroad customer gets a bad deal from the railroad. He has declared publicly that railroad equipment is out of date and unworthy of continued use. He is certainly a stormy petrel. We are not sure that Mr. Young's reforming zeal extends to the reform of relationships with labor, but we are interested in his tremendous fight with Morgan and Company.

Now, Mr. Young reveals much of his strategy in an article in the "blue ribbon" magazine, *The Atlantic Monthly*, for December 1946. Mr. Young calls this article, "A Strange Alliance for Monopoly." He charges that the Government and the New York bankers control the railroad industry; they give rotten management; they take too big a commission for the selling of railroad bonds; they are going to drive the railroads into bankruptcy and then the Government will step in and take the railroads over.

C and O Railroad head charges that Morgan and Company is giving rotten absentee management

Mr. Young does not want government ownership.

Bankers Dominate RR Industry

Mr. Young begins his story by charging that the bankers have always dominated the railroad industry. He says that Morgan and Company and Kuhn, Loeb and Company, two Wall Street banking firms, have dictated the policy of American railroads without a dollar of permanent ownership.

Here is the story of the recent bond issue made by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad as told by Mr. Young:

"In the fall of 1938 a 30-million-dollar Chesapeake and Ohio bond issue came up for refunding. We were determined to see that, for the first time in history, a railroad bond issue should be opened up to competition. Conversations late in November with the Western bankers, Harry Stuart and Cyrus Eaton, got us a firm bid of writing off 100 cents on the dollar for 3½'s with a 30-year maturity, to remain good against competition until 5 o'clock, December 2, provided the price was not disclosed.

"Chesapeake and Ohio's banker, Morgan, and the ostensibly rival firm, Kuhn, Loeb, were notified of our intentions and invited to submit bids: a situation so unprecedented that, for the first time in history, a representative of Morgan left his office for business; for, on December 1, Mr. Elisha Walker, of Kuhn, Loeb, phoned that he and Mr. Harold Stanley, of Morgan, wished to appear before the C and O finance committee. They rode on the train with me to Cleveland, and I remember feeling a little guilty about the Stuart-Eaton letter in my inside pocket.

"The meeting began next morning with a lengthy statement by Mr. Stanley, in which he outlined the past relations of his firm with C and O, and concluded by stating that while he was willing to allow the Kuhn, Loeb name to appear on the same level with his in the advertising, the Morgan firm was to have an overwriting commission in which Kuhn, Loeb was not to share.

The Important Issue

"Mr. Stanley, I said, heartlessly, 'we are not interested in the advertising, or whose name appears above whose—nor are we interested in the overwriting commission. What we are interested in is what C and O is to get for the bonds.'

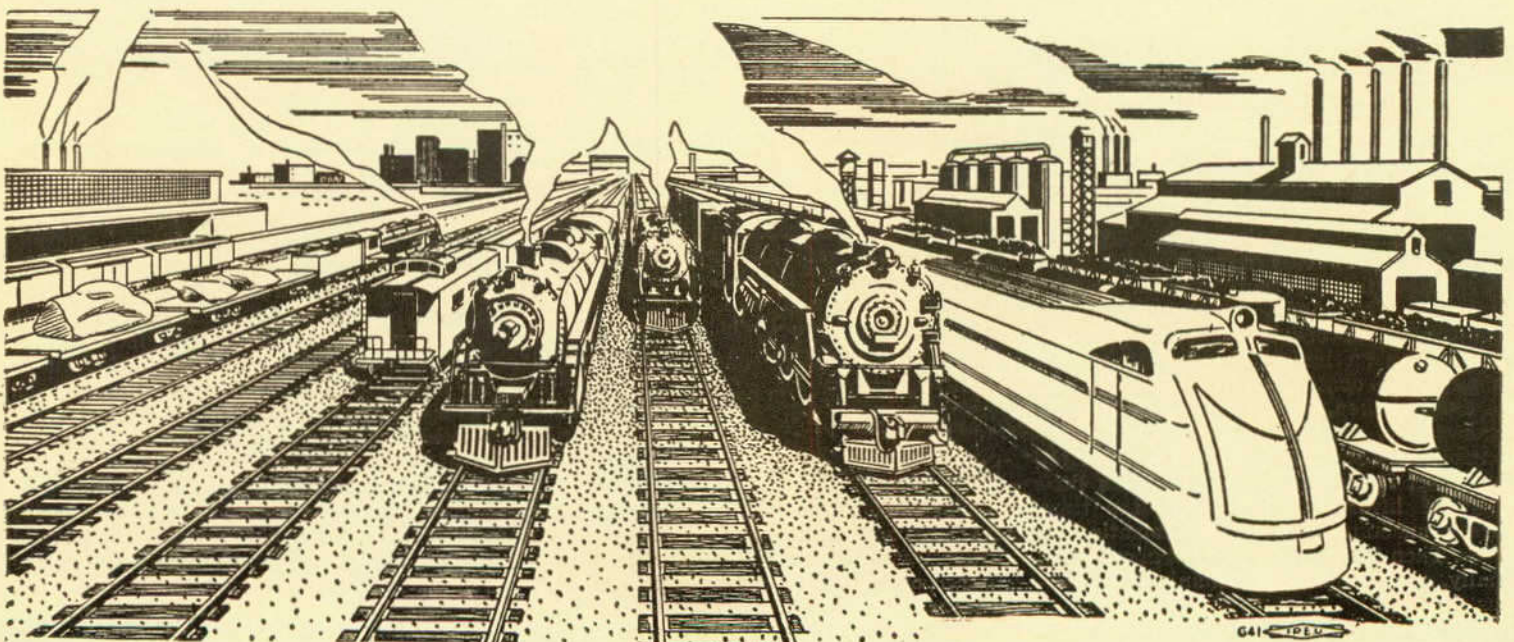
"Mr. Stanley then requested that they be allowed to withdraw until after lunch, talk to New York, and come back with an indication of what they would be willing to pay. This was agreed to, although I did not fail to point out that they had already had most of the week to talk to New York—a week spent, apparently, in 'getting together.'

"At two o'clock the bankers returned: they were prepared to pay 95½ for the bonds. The board of directors met at three o'clock and gasped at the disparity in the two bids, and the bond issue went to the Western bankers at par, with a saving of \$1,350,000 against the Morgan bid—not however, without attempts by the Guaranty men on our board to persuade us into delay, or into direct bank or insurance financing."

Another angle in this interesting battle of the giants is the part that Cyrus Eaton, the Cleveland banker, is playing. Mr. Eaton is a partner in Otis and Company, a banking firm. He is also a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

A story recently came to light in the daily press that the former Prince of Wales, David Windsor, was in Cleveland, the guest of Mr. Eaton and that Mr. Windsor was getting ready to purchase a large block of stock in the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Eaton is Canadian born.

Labor and the general public can well watch this inside battle over the railroads because it is destined to affect the destinies of railroad labor.



BOYS, we see by the inspired pages of *The Wall Street Journal* that subsidies are going to end, that is, going to end to labor and to the consumer. But what I would like to know is, are they going to end to big business? Over the years, big business has been notoriously a feeder at the public trough and the point is, as far as I can see, they are still a considerable consumer of public moneys. *The Wall Street Journal*, in its issue of December 4th, says:

"The passing of the great era of 'subsidies' is plunking a billion or more dollars back into Uncle Sam's pocket.

"What is a subsidy? Roughly, it's money doled out to a producer so he can sell his wares for less than it costs to profitably produce them.

"How far did your Federal Uncle go into the subsidy business in late years? Example: He earmarked a tidy \$2.5 billion for it in fiscal 1946. Such a money mountain is not much less than double total internal revenue collections of the U. S. in the year 1932. (But not in 1945)

"The biggest surgical operation on subsidy expenditures comes with the passing of price control. In the O.P.A. Extension Act passed early this year Congress authorized a cool billion dollars in subsidies just to help the price controllers control. At least \$800 million of that will now never be paid out."

How About the Tax Refunds?

This sounds pious and patriotic, but it doesn't tell one-half the story. It does not tell about the tax refunds that big business is now getting in due course of law that covers their losses. These tax refunds were authorized during the war, but when war controls were repealed these particular and massive subsidies were not repealed. In short, big business is enjoying all the blessings of free enterprise and all the blessings of public patronage at the same time.

Go back to 1931, after the big crash of 1929, and discover that it was in the Hoover administration that the dependence on Government was developed, and not in the New Deal administration as is often pretended by political orators. If you pick up the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* for August, 1931, you get this record:

"That jingling slogan, 'More business in Government, and less Government in business,' has to be changed. Chaotic, wasteful conditions in certain industries, such as oil, have brought a startling about-face, of far-reaching significance. The new methods of control are part of a general drive for stabilization by means of a rationalistic program. But the novel aspect is that the plan for bringing order out of chaos includes the Government as the principal instrument of control. Americans are now being treated to the spectacle of big business men—very big business men—who yesterday cried 'socialism' at every gesture of Government regulation, trotting to Washington, hat in hand, declaring in effect, 'My God, we are being torn to pieces by cutthroat competition; save us!' . . .

"Of course, this has not been strictly the case. Since the drilling of the first oil well in 1859 there have been drifts toward restriction of private enterprise. There have been laws regulating drilling, and the anti-trust laws have been supposed to perpetuate competition.

Big Business and Government SUBSIDIES

By THE PHILOSOPHER

Big business is not adverse to accepting handouts, but labor and the consumer must not get them

"What appears to be taking place is unrestricted competition by 'curbstone' oil dealers, so successfully, with the Rockefeller, Sinclair and Mellon trusts, that prices have come tumbling down and profits are endangered. . . .

"The leading oil producers (personalities in the background) have reached an agreement with the Federal Oil Conservation

Board to do the following things principally:

"Abide by a trade practice code still to be approved by Federal Trade Commission;

"Seek import restriction;

"Seek uniform oil conservation laws in 10 oil states;

"Seek approval of Congress for these policies."

The truth is, free enterprise without Government aid has never built the great corporations in America. Railroads have always had vast subsidies in the way of land to aid them in building the railroad system. It is an interesting story. All of this pleasing history can be read in any economic textbook, but the present is still an unopened chapter. We propose to throw a little light on the situation in America in 1947.

A Revenue Act

There was a Revenue Act of 1945. This Revenue Act of 1945 repealed the excess-profits tax for years beginning after December 31, 1945 but it continued the carry-back of unused excess-profits credit for one more year. Unused excess-profits credits arising in 1946 may be carried back to the two preceding years. The two-year carry-back and two-year carry-forward of net operating loss was not modified by the Revenue Act of 1945. Now let's see what this means. The corporation made heavy profits in 1944. It made heavy profits in 1945, but in 1946, due to the change-over from war to peace, it had heavy losses. These losses can be charged against the profits of 1945 and 1944 for taxation purposes. Thus, the Government makes up the losses of big business.

Here is the law as described by the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue:

"A. Carry-back of unused excess-profits credit

"The excess-profits credit is, generally speaking, the higher of (1) 95 percent of average earnings of the years 1936-1939, or (2) a specified percentage of invested capital. When a corporation's income falls below the amount of its excess-profits credit, an unused excess-profits credit arises. This unused excess-profits credit may be carried back to the two immediately preceding years and, during the life of the excess-profits tax, it could be carried forward two years if not absorbed in the preceding years. The effect of the carry-back of unused excess-profits credit is to increase the credit applicable in the year to which it is carried back. If the taxpayer incurred excess-profits-tax liability in either of the two preceding years, it will receive a tax refund. The unused excess-profits credit must be first applied to the second preceding year and if the unused credit exceeds the amount of income subject to excess-profits tax in that year, the balance may be applied to the first preceding year. Income freed from the excess-profits tax as a result of a carry-

(Continued on page 34)



Bank of Manhattan Trust Company,
40 Wall Street, New York City

LABOR'S ROLE *in* *Industrial Democracy*

By JOHN GRAY MULLEN, A.M.

A review by an American scholar of current ideologies. It shows limitation of current views of labor movement

the man of action in the immediate scene, but Thomas Jefferson contained the future—the long future in the encompassing walls of his heart and mind.

Someone has said that the American Constitution in contrast to the procedures of totalitarian nations of the present embodies a balance between economics and morals. Jefferson was the great moral force of his era. A social compact as he knew it embodied the promise of the strong not to exploit the weak. We in the labor world, as we read and re-read the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution, are struck by the striking similarities between this social compact and a union agreement. The amendments to the Constitution embody simply certain guarantees won by the people from the government over a period of centuries. They adumbrated the economic and administrative document of the Constitution with moral compassion and authority.

Jefferson Kept Faith

Thomas Jefferson never lost faith in democracy. There was no period in his long and useful life when he even so much as struck a faint note of pessimism or despair. The fact is that his vigorous personality rested on an undying faith in the common man and his ability to create the good life for himself and for his fellows. Strange to say, he gave us our surest description of an industrial democracy.

"The great mass of our population is of laborers; our rich, who can live without labor, either manual or professional, being few, and of moderate wealth. Most of the laboring class possess property, cultivate their own lands, have families, and from the demand for their labor are enabled to exact from the rich and the competent such prices as enable them to be fed abundantly, clothed above mere decency, to labor moderately and raise their families. They are not driven to the ultimate resources of dexterity and skill, because their wares will sell although not quite so nice as those of England. The wealthy, on the other hand, and those at their ease, know nothing of what the Europeans call luxury. They have only somewhat more of the comforts and decencies of life than those who furnish them. Can any condition of life be more desirable than this?"

II

Certainly all of us view with dissatisfaction the era in which we now find ourselves. Quite unexpectedly we found that our way of life was being challenged not only on the sea and in the foreign market-place but in the fundamentals of our living. Totalitarianism, as you are aware, challenges all those

concepts by which Americans live. Hitlerism is a child of Nietzsche out of Marx. Hitlerism declares for the right of the strong to exploit the weak. It is founded on a disfaith in the common man, and the disbelief of his ability to direct properly his own destiny. It is an annihilation of all moral values. Hitler was anti-Jefferson. In his bullet-riddling attack upon the foundations of American life, Hitler closed the door to compromise. To meet this challenge Americans must do first some hard thinking.

Let Us Take Inventory

After all the situation is simple. If we are made frantic by the events of this present hour; if we behold the world plunging as it falls apart into an abyss of darkness; if we don't like all this, we should first ask ourselves, what have been the dominant ideas of previous generations that have produced the present impasse. The world of today is but the product of yesterday's thinking. Let us take inventory.

Since Jefferson thought and lived and wrought his good works upon this earth, democracy, which he conceived and lived, has been vitiated by four salient ideas:

1. The materialistic interpretation of history.
2. The doctrine of the class struggle.
3. The historic mission of the labor class.
4. The transcendence of internationalism over nationalism.

These are not mere academic concepts but living ideas that ferment at the base of democracy. Every one of these ideas at work gave Herr Hitler his opportunity to build his barbarous new world on the ruins of the old. Karl Marx, to whose door may be traced much of this evil thinking, spoke one great truth: "The idea becomes the fact when it permeates the mass."

Materialistic History

1. The materialistic interpretation of history is based upon the fallacy that man is merely an economic creature. It is predicated upon the idea that men in masses are animated by the desire to eat and drink and that obedience to these desires alone accounts for the exodus of masses from one feeding ground to another, for the great treks of mankind, and for the unfolding of the panorama of history.

Eras are conceived under the figure of mechanisms. Compulsion is the inevitable force driving great masses on to goals visualized now as social goals, and now as Utopian goals. All is viewed in rigidity. The feudalistic class crumbled away into the bourgeois class and the bourgeois class disappeared into the proletariat. Wars are made by evil bourgeois leaders sitting in counting rooms, scheming their imperialistic schemes and devising new ways of destroying the proletariat at the cannon's mouth. Those of us who went through the first World War will readily recognize these



IN this incredible world of fantastic mis-statements no falsehood is more incompatible with the truth than that which declares that common men do not care for democracy. It can be said with accuracy that common men do care for democracy. This is true not only for democratic countries, it is true for totalitarian countries. There are strong fifth columns in every totalitarian country in the world—men who know the meaning of liberty and freedom. Democracy might be defined as the agreement of the strong not to exploit the weak. The weak have a stake in democracy and are conscious of it.

Democracy Is a Balance

Labor's role in industrial democracy certainly implies the presence of other agents in the democratic set-up. Industrial democracy is tripartite, that is, it is a balance between government, management and labor. The presence of these elements makes for democracy whether it is in the legislative hall, in government bureaus or in the office, the factory, the mill or the job. Labor can be accurately described as furnishing the dynamics. Labor proposes, employers oppose, and governments decide.

Man of Future

Reference has been made here frequently and will continue to be made for generations to come to the one first-rate personality produced by our revolutionary era, Thomas Jefferson. I make no apology for this reference inasmuch as Jefferson forecast accurately the direction and shape of our democratic nation. Alexander Hamilton summed up, in his life and work, the best of the past. George Washington surely represented

theories because the World War came to be conceived as a conspiracy of war mongers, munitions magnates and international capitalists and bankers who had no respect for human life and in the mad pursuit of profits were willing to plunge the world into the abyss of war.

Class Struggle

2. Closely related to the materialistic interpretation of history is the childish doctrine of class struggle. Just as international bankers are conceived as plotting international warfare for their aggrandizement so bankers at home are pictured as having but one goal, namely, the exploitation of workers for the sake of huge profits with complete indifference to social needs. Here the rigidity of thought is all the more apparent.

Society is viewed as being divided into two inevitable classes: the owners and the exploited. The whole vista of mankind is viewed in terms of black and white, the sheep and the goats. Labor is idealized as the good class and employers are viewed as eternally vicious, with no human impulses. This is the typical formula of the soapbox orator. It is the stock in trade of the professional agitator. It has been used consciously or unconsciously in all the civilized countries of the world to split the nation into warring camps with complete disregard for any mitigating circumstances.

Under the propulsion of this childlike fable political parties have been forged, labor unions have been plunged into civil war, cabinets have fallen, with the result that the whole scheme of human values has been submerged in the naive drama of class war. Such a doctrine has attacked the labor movement throughout the world as a slow disease. It has often scourged humanists from the ranks of labor. It has planted mankind's feet upon a long road of despair and it has utterly negated the doctrine that mankind can change, improve, grow and transcend his environment.

Labor's Historic Mission

3. Unfolding this fable of man's materialistic destiny by the waging of class war which always meant civil war, these fantastic dreamers planted one rainbow at the journey's end. That rainbow was the glorious spectacle of labor's historic mission. If capitalists, if employers, are the villains in the piece, then the hero is the laboring class throwing off the chains of servitude and standing forth as the champion of humanity.

Since this mirage ever beckons the doctrinaires of the class struggle, since this glorious spectacle unfolds before these doctrinaires, therefore, any means of winning the goal are visualized as social and desirable. The end justifies the means, but quickly those in the labor movement who came face to face with these fanatics came to understand that the end also justifies the meanness.

Rise of Internationalism

4. Under the bludgeoning of these three fallacious ideas, nationalism began to rock. Internationalism was conceived as a possible goal and internationalism did not mean a federation of national states but the fusion of working class groups in every nation with each other, joined together to destroy the capitalist class in all countries.

Loyalty to one's country was conceived as a vice. Sneers were the reward of those who loved the homeland. They were visualized as pinched parochial souls without the fervor to understand the noble passions of the internationalist. These ideas of work, not as academic concepts but as blind impulses nurtured on the human instincts of greed, at times, of aspiration, at others, created the world which nurtured Hitler and Mussolini.

To the dictators will be traced an effort to set the clock of history back 10,000 years and an effort to return man to the laws of jungle, but the dictators have forever blasted the theory of the materialistic interpretation of history. In no uncertain terms Hitler and Mussolini declare the human will is the most potent force in human affairs. Man's will backed by force can change the trend, can make history. Even while the doctrinaires of Marx were mounting public platforms and shouting the materialistic interpretation of history, they themselves became the greatest propagandists in the world, as if to say, if we can get the right ideas in man's minds, these ideas, not material things, will create the new social order.

The apostles of materialistic conception of history became the greatest propagandists in the world. Early in his career Hitler built upon the doctrine of the class struggle. He played upon the fears of the German population of communism. He said, "I shall save you from the Communists." His nation was divided as was every modern nation into two camps. He consolidated the anti-communists as his first step toward the seizure of power. He created his fifth column in every country of the world out of those elements who were willing to believe that nationalism was nothing, that ethics were decadent, that the end justified the means, that treachery and debasement were high human virtues.

In Germany the Communists permitted Hitler to trample the free trade unions under foot under the fallacy that if this representative of capitalism should destroy the free trade unions, then communism

would be free in turn to destroy Hitler and establish the ideal commonwealth in Germany. Tolerant democracies will always be destroyed if they permit poisonous ideas to divide the nation at the dictates of a child-like fable.

III

There is no use to move forward in an effort to preserve democracy unless we reconstruct our own thinking. It is useless merely to reiterate the old fallacies. Early in his career Hitler was soon aware that the appeal which leftists made to the youth of Germany was a narrow parochial appeal. While trade unionists talked of bread and meat and higher wages, Hitler placed a sword in youth's hands and cried: "I shall give you glory and death." As a matter of fact, man lives not by bread alone, or by economics alone. Youth, especially, wants glory, hardship, sacrifice and something to which to be loyal. In the early days of the labor movement these hardships were an integral part of the day's work. As labor became successful, sacrifices and hardships became less insistent except for those who enjoyed hard thinking.

Appeal to the Whole Man

Man is a bundle of instincts. It is true that the desire for bread is dominant but it is also true that the Spartan virtues have and always will attract. In building true industrial democracy appeals will have to be made to the whole man and not to the segmentary man. Luckily the challenge which is now thrown down to democracy will call for the play of every emotion of which men of good will are capable.

From the pragmatic point of view the doctrine of class struggle pursued assiduously merely offers an opportunity for building fifth column movements. France in 1936 was so divided by this fallacious doctrine that the French government could not afford to send an army into the Rhineland because it feared civil war at home, when Hitler made his first move against the peace of Versailles. If the French army had then moved to stop Hitler, the whole course of

(Continued on page 31)



Monticello—Home of Thomas Jefferson



State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

Every year state labor officials and labor representatives meet in Washington to chart labor legislation in 48 states. This year's lively session produced steady progress.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, AS AMENDED

I. Unemployment Compensation

A. Coverage

1. It is recommended that the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and the state unemployment compensation laws be extended to cover employers of one or more employees, except those employees covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

2. It is also recommended that the Federal Unemployment Tax Act be extended to cover all wage earners now excluded and that state unemployment compensation laws be similarly extended, with the exception only of those employees covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

3. It is recommended that provision be made for ensuring unemployment compensation protection to employees of municipal, county, state and federal governments, except to those employees covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

4. It is also recommended that Congress appropriate funds for paying temporary unemployment allowances to seamen who had been employed by the War Shipping Administration as provided in Public Law 719. It is further recommended that Congress appropriate funds for administering such allowances from Title 3 of the Social Security Act.

B. Benefits

It is recommended that each state law be amended to provide a maximum benefit of at least \$25 with additional adequate allowances for dependents and for duration of benefits for 26 weeks for every eligible unemployed worker.

Labor Officials Plan State LEGISLATIVE Programs

Annual conference under auspices of U. S. Department of Labor produces policies

C. Disqualifications from benefits and eligibility for benefits

1. It is recommended that all states whose laws do not now so provide amend their laws to provide that (a) good cause for voluntary leaving include good personal reasons and not be limited to causes "attributable to the employer" or "connected with employment"; (b) disqualifications take the form of postponement for a reasonable period of time following the act for which the individual was disqualified and that individuals not be disqualified by having their benefit rights reduced or wage credits cancelled.

2. It is further recommended that in testing an unemployed worker's availability for work, no general requirement for actively seeking work outside of registration at a public employment office be incorporated in state laws.

3. It is also recommended that all states whose laws do not now so provide amend their laws to provide a definition of suitable work in accordance with the recommendations of the Social Security Board model bill. The committee furthermore calls upon the agencies in interpreting "suitable work" to take into account the various factors recommended by the Social Security Board such as the claimant's prior earnings, training, and experience, the length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation, and the distance of the available work from his residence.

D. Temporary Disability Insurance

1. It is recommended that the Unemployment Tax Act be amended to permit states to withdraw funds deposited in the Unemployment Trust Fund for use in paying benefits under state temporary disability plans as well as under present state unemployment laws.

2. It is recommended that Title III of the Social Security Act be amended to permit the Federal Government, under appropriate standards to pay the costs of administering state temporary disability insurance laws.

E. Experience or Merit Rating

1. The experience rating provisions in state laws have not proven effective in stabilizing employment but have proven to be powerful incentives to the adding of disqualification and restrictive eligibility provisions to the state laws, and to narrow interpretation of these provisions with the result that many persons in need of protection of unemployment insurance are deprived of their benefits.

2. The committee recommends that the experience-rating provisions be removed from state unemployment compensation laws.

II. The United States Employment Service

A. The committee heartily endorses the six-point program of the United States Employment Service which comprehends:

1. An effective placement service to facilitate the employment and reemployment of workers, men, women, youth entering the labor market, handicapped workers, and all other persons seeking jobs.

2. An employment counseling service to assist workers in determining present or potential occupational abilities and interests in light of current or prospective employment opportunities with special emphasis on the needs of young people entering the labor market.

3. Special service to veterans, including employment counseling and preferential service by local offices.

4. Personnel management services to employers and labor organizations to assist them in the use of personnel tools and techniques developed by the Employment Service for effective selection, assignment, and transfer of workers.

5. Labor market analysis and information to assist workers in choosing among various employment opportunities in planning their vocational career, and for the use of employers, training authorities and community groups and other agencies whose programs are affected by manpower considerations.

6. Cooperation with schools, other community organizations and government agencies for increasing economic activity and maintaining high levels of stabilized employment.

B. The committee recommends that this program be continued in all states and strengthened through federal-state cooperation; that reasonably uniform standards and procedures be followed by all states in order that this country shall continue to have a nation-wide network of public employment offices.

C. The committee recommends that the referral standards of the employment service provide:

1. Equal referral opportunities to all individuals on the basis of their occupational qualifications for the job regardless of sex, creed, or color.

2. No referral will be made to a job in which wages, hours, or other conditions of work offered are less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

3. No referral be made to a job not utilizing the applicant's highest skill until a reasonable effort has been made over a reasonable period of time to place the individual in a job which utilizes his highest skill.

4. Assurance that referrals will not be made to positions left vacant because of labor disputes.

5. Provision for inter-state arrangements for referring workers to the most suitable

(Continued on page 30)

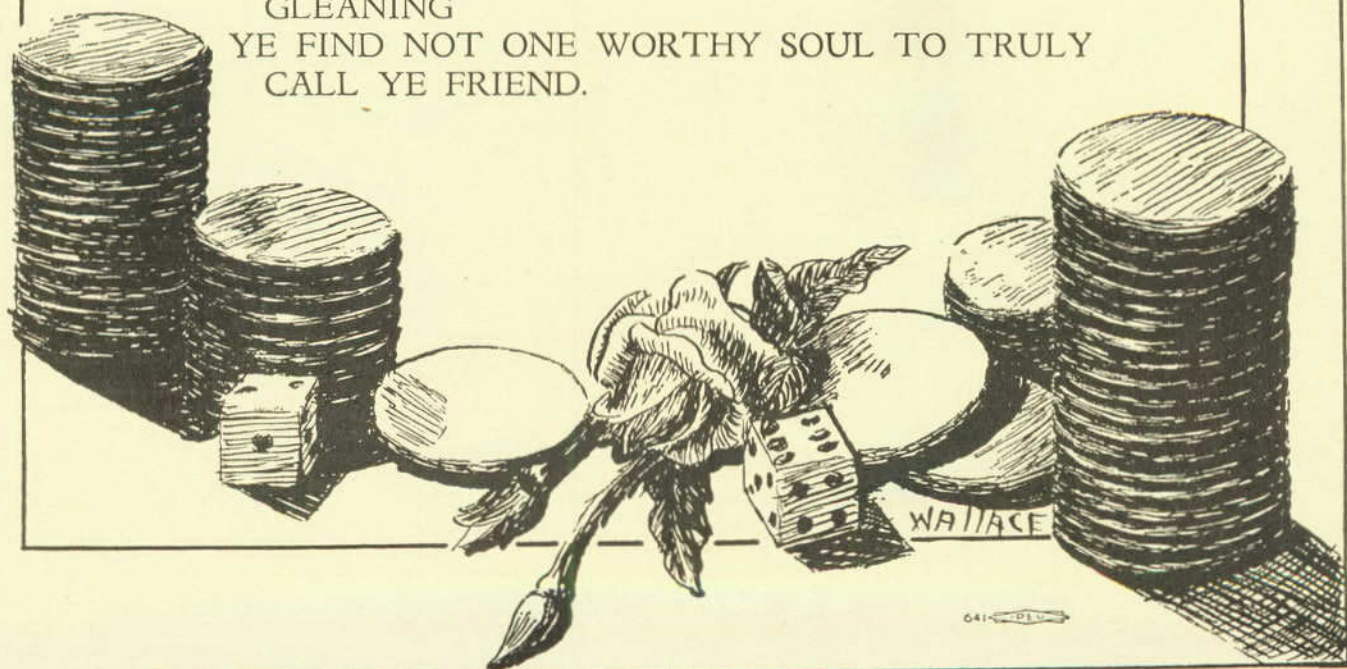
New Day

By James H. Wallace, L. U. No. 77

A NEW DAY WITH NEW DOORS TO OPEN
 NEW TRAILS TO KEEP ONE HOPIN'
 WHILE NEW THOUGHT WILL CAUSE OLD
 TRAILS TO BROADEN.
 AND AS OIL STRUGGLES TO SURFACE RAIN
 SO EACH SHALL STRIVE FOR A HIGHER PLANE
 TO FIND THE WAY, SO BRIGHT TO SOME,
 TO OTHERS SODDEN.

THAT HISTORY MIGHT REPEAT THEIR NAME
 SOME WILL SEEK OUT VAGRANT FAME
 NOR CARE THEY FOR THE MUNDANE
 FORTUNES
 CAPRICIOUS LADY LUCK DOLES,
 WANTONLY, TO GIVE SOME LUSCIOUS WHOLES
 WHILE MANY, LESS FAVORED, MAY GET
 PALTRY PORTIONS.

EVER TOILING, WE KEEP ON PLODDING
 AND WOE TO HIM WHO'S FOUND A-NODDING
 ALONG THE ROAD HOPE DECREES SHALL
 NEVER END.
 AND WHEN TIME COMES FOR THY PROFIT
 SCREENING
 COUNT NOT GOLD AS GAIN IF AMIDST THY
 GLEANING
 YE FIND NOT ONE WORTHY SOUL TO TRULY
 CALL YE FRIEND.



CARTELS Spread Power

Widely in United States

GROWTH of trade-restricting arrangements, or cartels, among large firms operating in international commerce reached a point just before the war where even in the United States approximately 87 per cent of the mineral products including oil, 60 per cent of the agricultural products, and 42 per cent of the manufactured products came under some measure of cartel control.

These tentative estimates are included in a new research survey, "Cartels in Action," being issued today by the Twentieth Century Fund. The research report was prepared by George W. Stocking and Myron W. Watkins. The survey is presented in "case history" form and gives a detailed examination of cartel operations in eight major fields: sugar, rubber, nitrogen, steel, aluminum, magnesium, electric lamps and chemicals, including dyestuffs and explosives.

Evans Clark, executive director of the Twentieth Century Fund, announced that the present survey is the first of two reports planned in the field of cartels. The second report, which will examine the economic effects of cartel operations and will contain the recommendations for action to meet cartel problems drawn up by an impartial committee appointed by the Fund to review the research findings, is expected to be published next year.

Cartels Defined

In "Cartels in Action" the authors define a "cartel" in international trade as "an arrangement among, or on behalf of, producers engaged in the same line of business designed to limit or eliminate competition among them. . . . They range from loosely defined gentlemen's agreements or informal

New study gives warning of drift toward world monopolies

understandings among business rivals, to formal compacts providing administrative machinery for regulating output, sharing markets, and fixing prices."

The authors find that cartels include some set up with the active help of national governments, some set up by private concerns and some that have secret agreements in actual violation of the laws of the countries in which they exist.

"But however much cartels may differ in their structure or legal status," say the authors of the Twentieth Century Fund report, "they have one element in common. They seek to free producers from the influence of market forces and to subject the market to deliberate, concerted control, by and for producers. They represent a type of economic planning—planning primarily for the protection and promotion of producer interests."

Cartels in Two Categories

After studying all kinds of cartels, the authors say "one can readily recognize two broad, but not always sharply differentiated, categories: defensive and aggressive."

"At one extreme stands sugar, an industry long wracked by surplus capacity and a chronically depressed market. . . . The persistent, long unavailing, and still imperfectly realized efforts to establish cartel controls in this industry sprang from conditions which threatened serious economic and political readjustments. The industry was badly out of balance, and more than the financial security of business interests was

at stake. In the island sugar empires the livelihood of large sections of the population was menaced. . . . The successive sugar cartels were almost purely defensive: designed primarily to avert worse disasters than those which the industry had already met."

Messrs. Stocking and Watkins say that "at the other extreme is aluminum, which has never in its half-century history known ruinous prices or faced a serious problem of excess capacity or dislocated markets. The successive aluminum cartels, from 1896 to the present, were not the product of economic distress. . . . They have been instruments of economic aggression. The financial record of aluminum companies, through good times and bad, at home and abroad, attests the efficacy of cartel controls to insure a high rate of earnings."

The authors find that "between these two extremes range the other cartels in the survey. Of the aggressive type . . . is the electric lamp cartel. Profits in this industry have been as high and as continuous as in aluminum. But it has occasionally faced a real threat of competition, for example, by Japanese producers using semihandicraft methods or by the producers of fluorescent electric lamps. Nearer to the opposite extreme, but still far from the almost purely defensive sugar cartel, are the nitrogen and rubber cartels. Serious maladjustments confronted both these industries after World War I, but in overcoming their difficulties producers learned techniques and acquired habits which have been used for aggressive ends."

The authors point out that it is difficult to draw a sharp dividing line in every case, but they say, "Nevertheless, the balance of defensive and aggressive elements in cartel motivation is often so steeply tilted to one side or the other that there is no real difficulty in distinguishing one type from the other. And it is certainly useful for understanding the cartel problem and devising public policies to meet it, to distinguish between cartels which have grown out of conditions generally regarded as intolerable, and those based on aggressive business policies by producers who are in no position to plead that the community owes them special privileges."

On the basis of their legal status, the report again finds that most cartels can be put into one of two general categories—those that are governmentally sponsored and those that are set up privately. "Here again the distinction is not always clear cut. But by and large, to take well-known examples, coffee valorization and the tin consortium illustrate the governmentally sponsored, and the glass and copper cartels, the privately contrived."

Government Power Exercised

"The sugar and natural rubber cartels are also instances of intervention of sovereign states to help producers establish reasonably enduring and effective controls. Sugar and rubber producers are so numerous and their interests so diverse that concerted action to regulate markets proved ineffectual without resort to the coercive powers of governments."

As further examples the Twentieth Century Fund report points out that "private producers promoted the nitrogen and the iron and steel cartels, but negotiations were



Switzerland has offered ideal stamping ground for international cartels. Many have world headquarters in Zurich and Berne. This is Geneva where they are also active.

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ENGINEERING *Role Great* *in World Development*

THROUGHOUT the war nearly all proposals and ideas expressed about the economic postwar world embodied somewhere a statement to the effect that of course full employment would be necessary for the successful accomplishment of any specific plan or policy. The words "full employment" became current and some persons interested in legislation on the matter even wrote them into a bill. That bill, as we all know, was not passed, and in its substitute the words "full employment" were deleted, for they appeared as yet too inflammatory for adoption as national policy.

Nonetheless, full employment was accepted in fact by most thinking people as a prerequisite to national economic, political, and social stability; and the idea of full employment throughout the world was accepted and embodied in the United Nations Charter under the chapter on international economic and social cooperation. This fact can scarcely be interpreted as meaning that the international representatives were more anxious to make full-employment possible than our Congressional representatives; rather the responsibility for the execution of full-employment plans could more easily be located in a national government than it could be in an international organization of very limited power.

Plans Toward Full Employment

Since the signing of the charter, however, leaders in public affairs who wish to contribute towards making the United Nations a living organism have begun to work out plans. They are trying, for instance, to set forth proposals for making full-employment possible so that human suffering can be relieved and higher standards of living can be achieved.

These persons may be called the true radicals of our times. They are going to the roots of the trouble and are divining its causes. Instead of starting with impressive theories on the way human society should be, they are examining the way it is and how it can be changed.

Some of the most penetrating thinking on the subject has been done by one of America's distinguished engineers, Morris Llewellyn Cooke.* He believes that the first task of the engineers of the world is to adopt a humanitarian outlook. In that way they can approach their work from a practical standpoint: engineering projects are for human utilization and when they fail to assist the greatest number of people possible in living a more abundant life, they fall short of achieving their noblest aims. Mr. Cooke implies that when we are ashamed of making the value to human beings a criterion for action we are moving away from reality into a false world where things are smartly done for the sake of "expediency." The wars and economic maladjustments with which we are

Industrial engineer wants industries coordinated and modernized. Electricity plays big part

so familiar are consequences of a myriad of expedient actions.

Labor's Consideration

We are glad to agree with Mr. Cooke that the positive benefits to humanity are labor's consideration too, and not even the highly-prized, but still negative concept of "prevention of war" takes precedence over it.

The aim of the plans is to speed up economic recovery and generate new productive forces in areas where for centuries the people have been living at subsistence levels. These plans should particularly concern Electrical Workers for nearly all of them have their basis in hydro-power developments. They have many ramifications in other directions, but one whole school of thought teaches first that the rivers must be the centers, as they have been since men first began to be civilized, of the new productive life.

In his scholarly paper, Mr. Cooke points out that in areas around the world where most of the people are employed at farming for their living, there is little surplus for sale and no adequate amounts of capital or labor for industrial developments. The farming is done by antiquated methods which keep the farmers on the verge of starvation.

In societies where the standards of living are high, more persons are employed in industries, services and professions, farm work is mechanized and scientifically carried on, consumer goods are abundant and surpluses in agriculture and/or industrial prod-

ucts are exchanged internationally for items which are lacking.

The way to increase productivity on the farms, as has been pointed out in previous JOURNAL articles, is to put electricity, motorized equipment and irrigation facilities at the disposal of the farmers. The first of these means electrical power installations on the rivers (most backward areas are not so well supplied with coal as they are with water power), and the second, consequent to hydropower, means industrialization.

As Mr. Cooke Sees It

An outline of Mr. Cooke's reasoning would look something like this:

1. Experiments have proved that economic planning is possible.

2. There is a remarkable relationship between the amount of energy consumed for productive purposes and the national income of a country.

3. Through speeding up mechanization on farms, work simplification programs, and increased use of minerals and fertilizers, the farm lands can become more productive, the number of people working on farms can be reduced, and the soil can be better conserved.

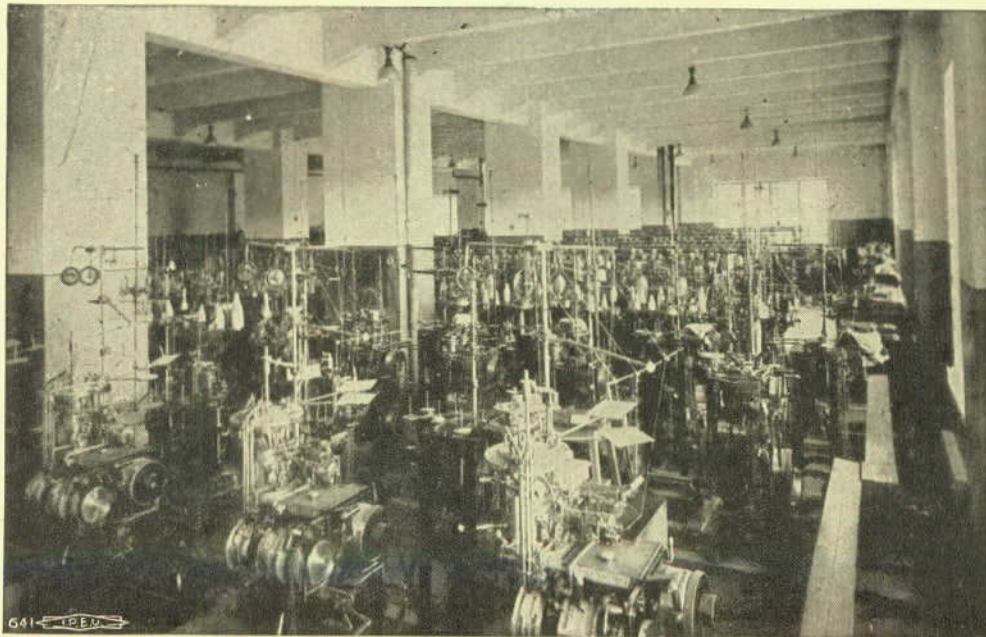
4. Power developments will improve navigation, irrigation, and flood control. Besides these benefits, they will stimulate during initial phases of the work, even an increased circulation of currency and trade.

5. Power developments will employ laborers who will become trained in industrial and craft skills. Those diverted from farming to industry will absorb the increased agricultural produce and spur local industrial developments by acquiring greater buying power.

6. Developments should be small at first, designed to integrate the economy of a specific area. To be economic the generating units must sell their power to the communities. These small beginning installations can be planned for integration with a larger system when the local industries increase in their demands with an expanding economy.

The importance of this point is realized when one harks back to the purpose of the developments: to assist the people to live well and democratically, to increase their

(Continued on page 34)



Textile factory in Helsinki, Finland.

* "Some Observations on World Industrialization." *Mechanical Engineering*, May 1946, p. 406.

Founders of Union Foresaw SCHOOL NEED

By DON BUELL, L. U. No. B-77

"OBJECTS to develop and to maintain a higher standard of skill, to encourage the formation of schools of instruction for teaching the practical application of electricity and for trade education generally."

These words are placed just ahead of page one among other worthy objectives in the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This objective is at the present time a most important one to our organization, because sooner or later honest and scientific fact finding will play a major role in union-employer negotiations, and the strength of our union and our standard of living will largely be determined by our value to the nation's economy in terms of skill and technical knowledge. On skill our members have done very well in the past, but in technical knowledge we have been woefully deficient. The framers of our Constitution sought to fill this need by placing in our Constitution the words, "There must be a systematized knowledge of the science of electricity." But words have not been enough. Until recent years, few local unions of the I. B. E. W. had well-organized educational programs.

A New Tool

Then came the widespread use of a new tool of the trade—the electron tube—and the I.B.E.W. answered the challenge with positive action on a grand scale. One of the outstanding benefits of this program is the fact that it is driving home to a vast majority of our membership the realization that our greatest need is an understanding of electrical fundamentals—that before we can understand how the electron tube fits into an

**Head electrical teacher,
Seattle, shows how I.B.E.W.
basic law upholds education**

electric circuit, we first must have a basic electrical knowledge of the other three fundamental components usually associated with the electron tube—resistance, inductance, and capacitance.

So apparent has this need become in our Seattle program that we now are operating seven classes for journeymen and five classes for apprentices in "Basic Electricity" as a preparation for the various specialized courses.

Study Must Go On

The day is past when an electrical worker can afford to close his books and cease to obtain technical electrical knowledge at the completion of his apprenticeship. New technological developments alone compel the journeyman to study individually or in an organized program many hours per year in order to maintain himself as a competent and informed electrical worker.

In our Seattle program we operate the apprentice classes during most of the academic school year to fulfill the requirements of the apprenticeship standards requiring 144 hours' attendance per year. In our journeymen's classes the trend for many classes is toward 96 hours per year—starting in September and ending in the early spring. Some classes run three to four hours, one night per week; others run two hours per night, two nights per week. Our immediate objective is to maintain an enrollment of at

least 20 percent of the journeyman membership. At present we have attained about half this goal.

At present we are improving the quality of classroom instruction by using ever-increasing amounts of demonstration equipment so as to be able to show the effects of electricity as well as to tell and read about them. Laboratory apparatus for demonstrating magnetism and static electricity is available at regular supply houses at nominal cost. However, it has been necessary to design several special demonstrator boards, and in the hope that this information will be helpful to others, some technical data on various types is listed below along with circuit diagrams. Equipment for each type is mounted on 18-inch by 30-inch, $\frac{1}{8}$ plywood. All electrical terminals are brought to Fahnestock Clips for convenience in making connections. Connections are made between these clips with flexible wires with a small alligator clip at each end.

Type "A" Basic Electricity Demonstrator contains:—

2-5 Amp. plug fuses with connecting cord and sockets.

1-117 V. 6.3/3.15 V radio filament transformer for A. C. supply.

1-set of 6 standard dry cells for D. C. power supply.

3-6.3 V. miniature lamps with sockets.

1-variable resistor, 50 watt, 25 ohm.

1-.5 microfarad capacitor (paper).

1-80 and 10 microfarad electrolytic unpolarized capacitor.

1-inductance coil of 14 Henrys to give resonant circuit with .5 microfarad capacitor at 60 cycles.

1-inductance coil of 10 to 30 ohms inductive reactance at 60 cycles with iron core which can be opened. (A low voltage relay coil will do.)

1-500 ohm, 2 watt carbon resistor.

1-1200 ohm, 2 watt carbon resistor.

With these units the effects of inductance, resistance, and capacitance can conveniently be shown on AC and DC. Also on this board is the vibrator-transformer combination shown in figure 1 to illustrate make and break DC and the sparking effects of inductive load and the effects on sparking

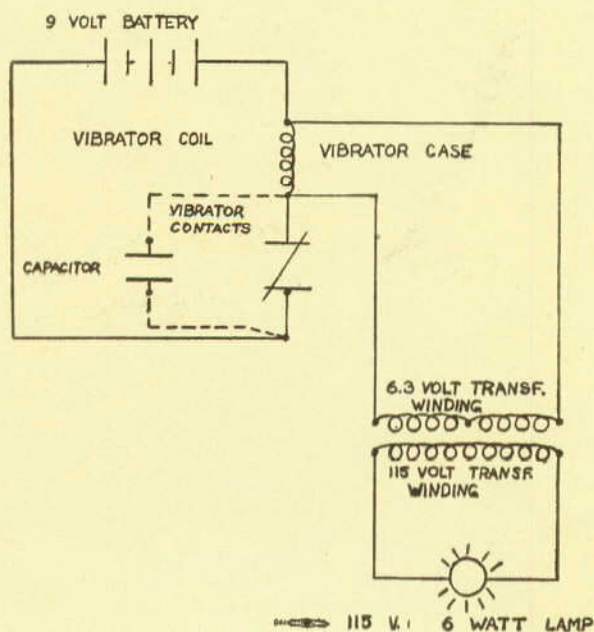


FIGURE 1

Vibrator Section of Type A Demonstrator

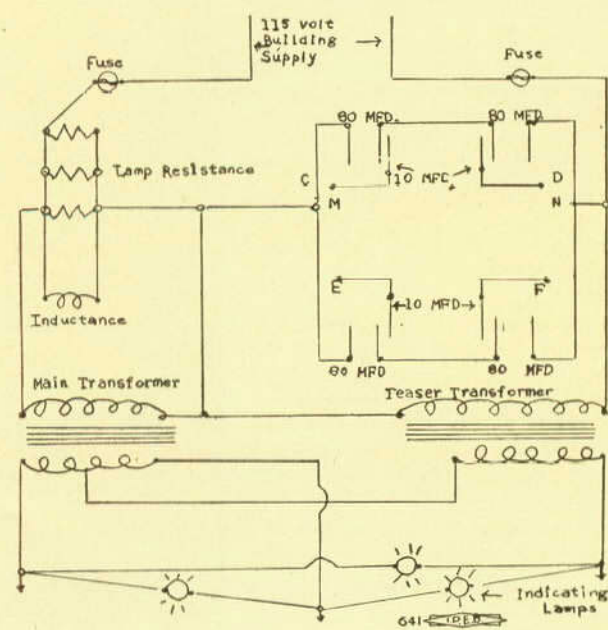


FIGURE 2

Three-Phase Output Approximately 7 Volts

SECTIONALIZING JUMPER

Three-Phase Output to Primary Bus of Type B-3 Board

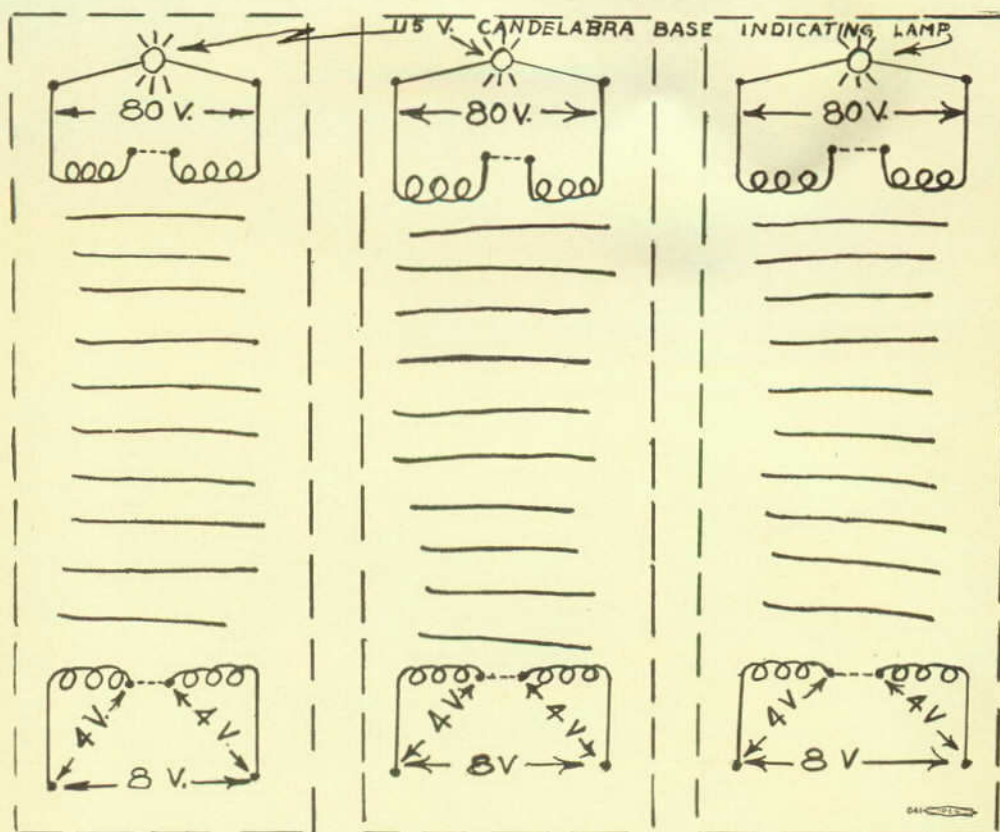


FIGURE 3
Type B-2 Polyphase Demonstrator

of connecting 80 microfarad capacitor across contacts.

When polyphase building power is not available, the Type B-1 board shown in figure 2, is used for supplying two-phase and three-phase power from a 120-volt lighting outlet to types B-2 and B-3 boards indicated in figures 3 and 4. There is little doubt a better polyphase power supply could be designed with the use of vacuum tubes to replace the type B-1 board. However, the B-1 board gives three-phase voltages within five percent of being correct.

The B-2 board simulates a transformer substation to supply any type three-phase circuit desired to B-3 board. The B-3 board is a miniature distribution system with two sets of three transformers, a four-wire primary and four-wire secondary bus, sectionalizing jumpers dividing each bus in half, and 6.3 volt indicating lamps at each end of secondary bus. By removing the sectionalizing jumpers in the primary bus, three of the transformers can be used as boosters or kickers.

The type C board consists of various types of relays and push-button stations to demonstrate relay circuits. It is now in the process of design along with several other types.

Polyphase Demonstrator Power Supply

Type B-1

CAUTION: (1) The capacitor cases are live parts.

(2) Turn off when not in use to avoid overheating of capacitors.

Type B-1 Demonstrator is designed to supply not more than 10 watts of two or three-phase power from a single phase lighting circuit to such demonstration equipment as Types B-2 and B-3 boards. The three-phase output is about 7 volts.

The basic circuit is indicated in figure 1.

Resistance AB and capacitance BC are connected in series across the 115-volt building power supply. The voltage across the capacitor is nearly 90 degrees out of phase

with the voltage across the resistor. The inductance coil in parallel with the lamps brings these two voltages slightly more or less than 90 degrees out of phase with each other.

For three-phase demonstration, the amounts of resistance and capacitance should be adjusted so that the capacitance voltage is approximately 87 per cent of the resistance voltage.

The primaries of the two identical 11 to 1 ratio transformers are connected to these two voltages as shown in the circuit diagrams. The voltages of the two secondaries are then 90 degrees out of phase with each other and the voltage of the teaser transformer is approximately 87 per cent of the voltage of the main transformer.

These secondaries are Scott-connected as shown in figures 1 and 2 to give the three-phase circuit to which are connected the three indicating lamps.

The electrolytic capacitors used, each give 80 microfarads between one center terminal and capacitor case and 10 microfarads between the other center terminal and case. Thus, each capacitor gives 90 microfarads between center terminals and case when the two center terminals are jumped together.

The capacitor connections are shown in figure 2. The 80 microfarads terminals and cases are connected as shown and the 10 microfarads terminals are brought out to clips C, D, E, and F, so that C and E can be paralleled with M and so that D and F can be paralleled with N to increase the capacitance to adjust the voltage if necessary.

The four capacitors in series-parallel give the same capacitance as one capacitor. Four are used to reduce heating effects due to leakage current through the dielectric.

The voltage can also be adjusted by changing the lamps as necessary.

The necessity for adjusting the voltages is determined by the building supply voltage and the load on the output of the power supply such as indicating lamps, other transformers, instruments, etc.

The three voltages of the three-phase circuit can be adjusted to vary not more than

(Continued on page 40)

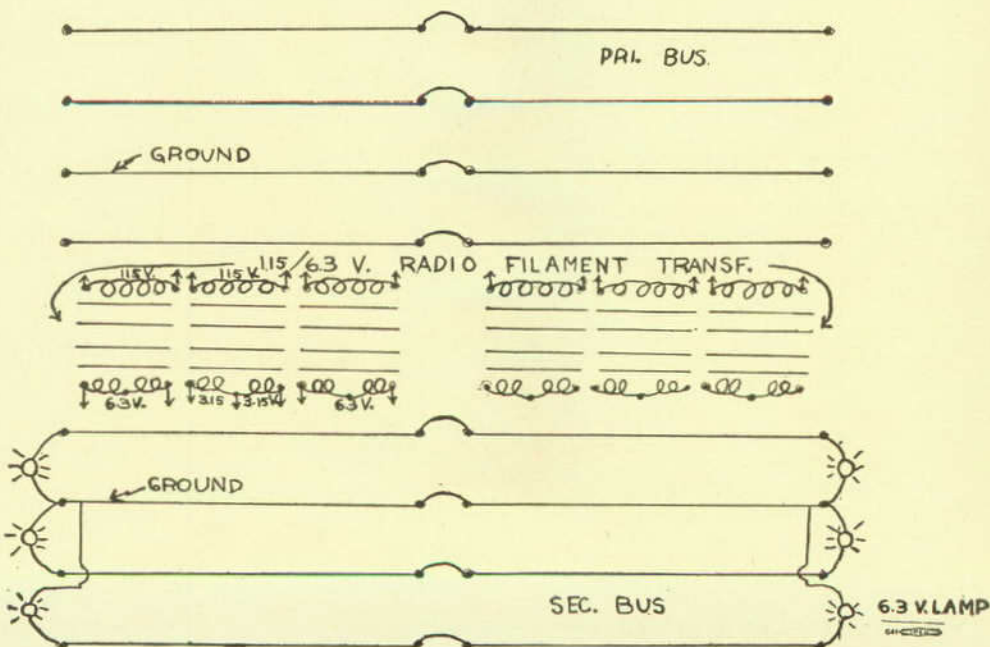


FIGURE 4
Type B-3 Polyphase Demonstrator

Labor EXTENSION Service of U. S. Labor Department

THE United States Department of Labor has a new job—in labor education. The Labor Education Service, in the Division of Labor Standards, was authorized this year by Congress.

The service itself doesn't teach classes. It is assisting unions and universities in organizing classes in the fundamentals of trade unionism. To those schools and unions which already have labor education courses it is providing useful materials.

Aid to Working People

Outlines of courses, and text material will be available to those who instruct working men and women in such subjects as collective bargaining, labor economics, labor legislation, the way in which a union functions, and the human factors in industrial relations.

To a union just establishing educational programs for its members, the Labor Education Service will send a staff member to assist with organization problems. Labor school, college or university wishing to add courses to its curriculum can obtain material from the service.

A 10-man labor advisory committee, appointed by Secretary Schwollenbach and composed of five A. F. of L. and five CIO members, guides and aids the work of the service. Secretary Schwollenbach has approved as principal jobs:

1. To provide personal consultative services, on request, to any union, university, labor school, or civic group to help develop a labor education program.
2. To serve as a national clearing-house for information on labor education—to publish articles by recognized experts in the field, report current news and list the latest publications of direct value to unions and schools.
3. To prepare and distribute lesson plans and pamphlets containing study material.

Requests for Aid

Requests coming in to the service for assistance frequently include advice. One union secretary wrote: "I would stress basic collective bargaining aids. It is the small unions that need this assistance most. Their need is largely in the field of shop problems and union administration."

"Much of the material should therefore be prepared for workers with little or no experience in unionism. If the material is highfalutin', it will prove of little assistance to those who need it most."

That advice is being taken, according to Verne A. Zimmer, director of the Division of Labor Standards.

Another union leader says, "You can do a job acting as a clearing house for issuing information which needs passing along—news items, new material and development of techniques."

And still another wants to know how to set up a library on labor subjects. The pur-

Labor Information Bulletin describes new division

pose of the Labor Education Service is to meet all of these needs.

Members of the Labor Advisory Committee are:

A. F. of L.—Florence C. Thorne, director of research; Frank P. Fenton, director of organization; Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities; Marion Hedges, director of research and education, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; James Brownlow, secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades Department.

CIO—John Brophy, director, Industrial Union Councils; Kermit Eby, director, Research and Education Department; Vincent

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HONORABLE LEWIS B. SCHWOLLENBACH
Secretary of Labor

Public Relations for Unions

THE University of Wisconsin School for Workers recently published a small booklet by Miss Virginia Hart entitled "Union-Community Handbook" that should be of great interest to unions. In this booklet, Miss Hart, who has had varied experience in union work and labor education, gives 183 practical suggestions on how to improve and promote good public relations between local unions and their communities.

Very early in the booklet, Miss Hart points out that labor has a vital interest in the betterment of the general standard of living—a term which includes housing, recreation facilities for children and adults, as well as school administration, etc.—plus the organization to make this interest effective.

Constructive Role of Unions

The handbook is divided into five sections, each section devoted to a certain phase of this cooperation. In the first part, Miss Hart deals with the advisability of unions maintaining a public relations committee. Since unions are now a recognized group, they have a constructive part to play in the cities and towns of this country. They must go beyond the primary stage of collective bargaining units and become members of groups that serve the entire community. The unions will gain as well as the town, because members acting in this capacity will be trained for leadership and thereby become better union members. Miss Hart notes that already unions have "exercised their citizenship in new ways. They gave over two hundred million dollars for the Community War Fund and the American Red Cross. Eight thousand union members sat on civic boards and agency committees. On these they had a chance to make policy and plan together."

Union and the Community

The second section is devoted to an analysis of the ways in which the union can serve the community and at the same time improve public relations. The school system in which union members' children are being trained is an excellent example. The handbook proposes that the union place members on the school board, see that the textbooks used by the children are fair and unbiased, see that courses are offered in high schools on labor history and social legislation, and make sure that the teachers are adequate and fair-minded. It is obvious from this list that every local union can find some suggestions in this booklet of value. Other services can be performed by union members for the community in libraries, various social agencies (YMCA, YWCA), and in the health centers or hospitals. Further, unions can inform their members about these subjects and the community's need and persuade the members to act to obtain liberal legislation.

Miss Hart commends the various organizations that labor has formed in the community and urges an expansion of this work. Now that we are in the midst of an inflation union members should organize consumers to combat a further price rise. This has been done in many cities, but in view of the exorbitant increases in the cost of living, more consumers should be contacted and enlisted for this cause.

Eliminating Prejudice

Probably one of the most important phases of all community work, and one which needs a great deal of emphasis, is Miss Hart's suggestion that local unions work to eliminate racial and religious prej-

(Continued on page 30)



Officers of Local Union No. 611

Howard Johnson, member executive board; Fred Bird, chairman, entertainment committee; S. H. Gregory, assistant business manager; F. P. Danforth, president; Elmer Zemke, business manager; Shelby Hendrix, treasurer; Ray Brown, chairman executive board; Fred Wernz, audit committee.

Albuquerque Local Occupies Fine Quarters

By JAMES MERRIFIELD, Local Union No. 611

THE City of Albuquerque has a large transient population and Local Union No. 611 receives and issues many traveling cards. For that reason it is possible that there are electricians in every state who would be interested to know that Local Union No. 611 is now located in its new building, of which we are all very proud, the I.B.E.W. Building, 509 S. 2nd St., in Albuquerque. It is not altogether a new building. It was erected 60 years ago as a hotel and served in that capacity for many years. Then it became a rooming house and was used as such until acquired by Local No. 611. It is a well-built, substantial, two-story brick built in the days when they stressed permanence and quality in building.

It was Elmer Zemke, our business manager, who visualized the possibilities in the building and advised its purchase.

Brother Zemke, because of his many years' experience in the building industry in Albuquerque, his time served as electrical and building inspector for the City of Albuquerque, and his acquaintanceship with the various builders here, was exceptionally well qualified to oversee the complete overhauling of the building inside and out to the extent that it is not far amiss now to call it a new building. It is equipped throughout with new furniture, venetian blinds, and an abundance of fluorescent lighting.

Brother Zemke got his authority from the executive board, which is also the building committee.

Well Arranged Building

The building is well arranged with parking space in the rear. Opening directly on the lobby is Brother Zemke's two-room office. The outer office is presided over by

Local Union No. 611 records handsome progress in Southwest

Mrs. Sinclair Denson who is a very efficient and pleasant person. Also opening from the lobby is the office of the New Mexico Society for Crippled Children. Three two-room offices and a recreation room are connected to the

lobby by the hall. One is occupied by the Truck Drivers and Helpers Union and one by the International Union of Operative Engineers. Another two-room office has a private entrance opening in the front of the building. On the second floor besides the lodge room there is a committee room and a large well-arranged kitchen. The hall is 26 by 50 feet and will comfortably seat 225. Meeting in the hall besides the unions who have offices in the building are the International Association of Machinists and the Ladies Auxiliary of the Central Labor Union.

Free of Debt

The best thing about the building and its furnishings is that it is entirely paid for and without a special assessment and it is more than self-supporting through rentals.

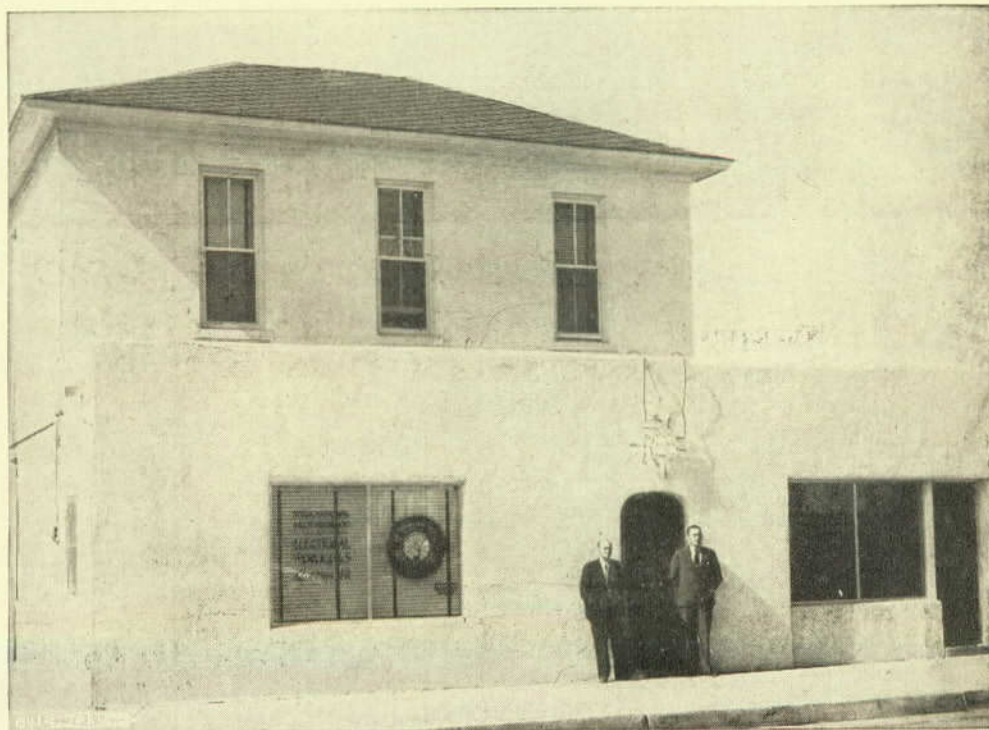
Long to be remembered was the ceremony dedicating the hall. Speakers were the Reverend Mr. Brawn of the First Methodist Church; Arthur Prager, president of the Public Service Company of New Mexico; Earl Conwell, electrical superintendent, and Harry H. Finch, power superintendent, both of the same company; Jack Joiner, state labor commissioner, and Fred Holeman, of the U. S. Department of Labor. Electrical contractors giving short talks were Floyd H. Chant, Lee A. Miller, George Dawson, A. J. Chavez, and James B. Rogers of Hammer and Rogers.

Thirty-five utility men and contractors attended in addition to about 300 members of the nearly 500, which is a good percentage considering that many members work out of town.

One popular and widely-known member attending was A. J. (Jack) Castleberry, who was initiated in 1904.

Donations made to the building were an electric range by the Reynolds Electric and Engineering Company of Santa Fe, an electric refrigerator by Arthur Prager, and a drinking fountain by Lee A. Miller. Donating flowers for the occasion were Arthur

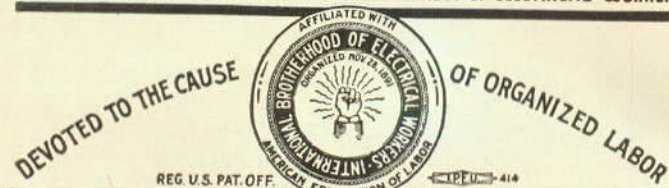
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Offices and Meeting Hall

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Vol. XLVI

Washington, D. C., January, 1947

No. 1

Big Business The *Washington Star* is not a radical news-Grows Bigger paper. It is reputed to be the greatest earner of profits of any newspaper in the world. It is conservative. It has usually the good of the community at heart. Many persons in Washington blinked, therefore, when they picked up a Sunday newspaper recently with the startling article warning against the concentration of wealth in the hands of fewer and fewer corporations. This article started by pointing out that the World War was fought to give men political freedom "but," says the writer, "a paradox of transcending importance for the future is that this same war served as an instrument for accelerating the trend in this nation toward concentration of economic power." This writer points out the shrinking of the small business firms, the increase in cartels, then gave these figures:

"The 45 largest transportation corporations owned 92 percent of all the transportation facilities of the nation;

"The 40 largest public utility corporations owned more than 80 percent of the public utility facilities;

"The country's 20 largest banks held 27 percent of the total loans and investments;

"The 17 largest life insurance companies accounted for 81.5 percent of all the assets of life insurance firms;

"One-tenth of 1 percent of all corporations owned 52 percent of the total corporate assets;

"Less than 4 percent of all manufacturing corporations earned 84 percent of all the net profits of manufacturing corporations;

"One-tenth of 1 percent of all the firms in the country in 1939 employed 500 or more workers (firms with less than 500 are considered small businesses) and accounted for 40 percent of all the nonagricultural employment in the nation."

The fact is that this concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands is the most important economic fact in America today. It accounts for the effort to break down labor laws and the new attacks upon the labor movement.

Rising Prices Sometimes a single incident will do more to dramatize a trend than a hundred yards of statistics.

Take an ordinary bar of hand soap that used to sell for 5 cents that is priced today in the stores at 17 cents. Soap is up 10 to 70 percent in wholesale prices. Prices are flying higher in the automobile, rayon and cotton fields. Newspapers talk about the falling price level but butter, we note, was supposed to come down after

it reached a dollar a pound, but it is still a dollar a pound. When prices are going to fall, we do not know, but we are afraid that falling prices will mark a depression, and not a voluntary effort of business men.

Dividends An inspired financial reporter says:

"A string of extra and increased dividends brightened the scene yesterday for investors."

And he lists some of the good payments that have been made to stockholders during the year. The Greyhound Corporation, for instance, distributed \$1.40 in 1945 and \$3.20 per share in 1946. This looks to us like about a 200 percent increase in profits. Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in Virginia declared a special year-end dividend of \$2 a share on common when last year they gave only 50 cents, which looks like about 400 percent increase in profits. Other cheerful declarers were the International Paper Company, the National Acme Company, and the Superior Steel Company.

Representative Government We do not know what it means, exactly, but we record with a great deal of interest that two-thirds of the Senators in

the new Senate are lawyers—that is, 64 are lawyers. One-half of the House of Representatives are lawyers. In other words, the United States today is governed by the legal profession. It is noteworthy, too, that next to importance in the Congress are business men, and third in importance are newspaper men. How many representatives in Congress represent the point of view of labor we do not now know, but they are not many. Labor unionists who have had experience with lawyers on wage negotiation cases and on boards of arbitration will not expect much favorable to the labor movement from this class. Lawyers are worshippers of the past. They think in terms of formal tradition, and they never have imagination enough to know the dynamic currents of history. It is about time for labor to try to get some new labor representatives into the Congress.

Forthcoming Depression Labor may prepare itself to have responsibility for the inevitable depression which

is coming, placed upon the labor union movement. A build-up is already being made for this by big business interests, and it behooves labor to prepare itself to answer the allegations as they develop in the coming months. Here are some facts about depressions:

(1) Depressions are normal phenomena in the kind of capitalistic economy in which we do business. Business cycles are normal. A cycle runs about every seven years, and no way has been found, as yet, in the capitalistic system to prevent these periodical upsets. As long as we operate the so-called free-enterprise economy, we shall have depressions.

(2) A section of the population was hopeful that war controls would be lifted gradually so that the United States could glide from war conditions to peacetime conditions, and the inevitable depression could be headed off. If anybody was responsible for removal of wartime controls, business groups were—especially the meat-packing industry.

(3) Many business men took wage increases without an increasing lift in prices. Those who did not inevitably hastened us onto the road of inflation with its inevitable attendant "bust".

The only thing now that can possibly head off the depression is a voluntary reduction of prices by business without a loss of wage purchasing power.

Mr. Wilson Wyatt Labor unions, especially those in the building construction field, learned to know and to work with Mr. Wilson Wyatt in Washington. They found him an able administrator with a sympathetic understanding of all of labor's problems and labor's goals. He especially understood the kind of apprenticeship that labor believes in, and did a great deal in giving it encouragement and new direction. Mr. Wyatt, probably more than any other administrator who has come to Washington in recent years, understood his business well and really accomplished a great deal without friction with any group. His social goal of a million homes for veterans in 1946, and 1,700,000 in 1947, we believe could have been accomplished if Mr. Wyatt had been left on the job operating as he had begun with sense, patriotism, and zeal.

Public Relations William Sorenson, business manager of Local Union No. 215, Poughkeepsie, sends this publication a copy of a labor advertisement paid for by the union and inserted in newspapers in that vicinity. Mr. Sorenson believes, he says, "that it is very necessary that a constructive program of labor union activities be presented to the public as a means of presenting labor's side of the story to the public." Mr. Sorenson mentions the advertisements that the Brotherhood published in San Francisco newspapers during the convention to offset poisonous propaganda against the organization. We believe that Mr. Sorenson's point is well taken, and we predict that labor unions will pay more and more attention to public relations in the future.

Electrical World A McGraw-Hill publication that serves the utility industry has this editorial about REA:

"REA lines are inadequate to meet the demand. Speaking before the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives recently, Administrator Claude R. Wickard said that over half of the REA systems, 432 out of 835, are not able to supply all the power needed by their present customers.

"Most of the trouble, the administrator stated, is that 'rural people are using more power than the distribution systems serving them were originally designed to carry.' In other words, the lines were designed for the cheapest cost, not for adequate service. It is a serious admission.

"As we have indicated in these columns before, the lines built to minimum will have to be strengthened be-

fore the farmer can get the quality and quantity of service he has envisioned. At times we have been criticized for these frank opinions as being opposed to government-financed rural lines. What we were against was construction that later would prove unsatisfactory to the rural customer and the later correction of which would make the over-all cost of the lines more expensive than if they had been done right in the beginning.

"Not only does the problem lie in more substation capacity and additional feed-in points but also in the service to the individual farm. In order to keep down original costs, REA design for years was on the basis of minimums wherever possible. Particularly has this been true of transformers. If farm usage is to grow, a large part of the transformers on REA lines will have to be replaced with larger sizes."

Meaning of Labor Education More than a dozen Congressmen on the House of Representatives' side and the Senate side of the 79th Congress sponsored a bill to establish Labor Extension Service in the United States Department of Labor. One of the Congressmen, Representative Andrew J. Biemiller of Wisconsin, spoke on this bill as follows:

"This bill is a challenge to self-styled 'friends of labor' to put up or shut up. Again and again since VJ-Day they have heated up the tar barrel and looped the noose of anti-strike legislation, deploring stoppages due to industrial disputes, charging both leaders and the rank and file with reckless irresponsibility and disregard of facts and the public interest.

"This is a bill to promote, insofar as workers can do so, the peaceful, reasonable, fair and free negotiation and settlement of day-to-day plant and community problems and to achieve adjustment of industrial disputes by the use of facts and reason. This would be done by extending to 45 million salary and wage earners the educational facilities and resources which, due to harsh necessity, they left in order to make a living.

"Here is labor asking for the lighted lamp of education, for the diffusion of more useful knowledge among workers so that, as employees and as citizens, they may conduct themselves with intelligence and responsibility, conscious of the rights and the duties that the spread of economic and political democracy is laying upon them.

"This proposal has the endorsement of AFL President William Green, CIO President Philip Murray, and the railroad labor organizations. It is supported by labor educational services, by the YWCA, teachers' organizations and more than 50 colleges and universities now offering extension services to wage earners.

"This is a proposal to use the slow but sure process of education to substitute a rule of facts and reason for resorts to costly tests of economic strength. This is a true 'anti-strike' program in that the right to strike, while kept inviolate as the final recourse needed to give meaning to all negotiation, is used less and less. Labor, in supporting this proposal, is making a fair and practical offer. I hope that the new Congress will accept it."



WOMAN'S WORK

LADY, PICK A RESOLUTION

By A WORKER'S WIFE

JANUARY 1947—a brand new year and a grand time for a fresh start. Lots of people say, "I'm not going to make any resolutions this New Year's. I never keep them anyway." I always think it's a shame for folks to take this attitude. It always seems so wonderful to me that no matter how we've failed, a new year presents a clean slate and a chance to start over again. It's the time to make plans, to make new budgets, to make some changes in our way of living and—yes in our own dispositions—to create a happier home life for ourselves and our home folks.

Take Inventory

Before we make any New Year's resolutions, let's stop and take inventory. First let's review the resolutions made last year. Did you write them down? If you didn't be sure to do so this year as there is something sort of decisive about writing things down and when it's a resolution we've written, the



writing of it seems to urge us to keep it. When you look over last year's list, tally up your score—how many resolutions did you keep? How many did you break? If you are pretty remiss in keeping the resolutions, try to figure out why. Did you resolve too many things—perhaps "bit off more than you could chew," to employ an old adage? This is a common fault with many of we New Year's resolvers and those who keep their resolutions best say the secret is in making only one or two and in exerting all our will power on the one or two instead of stretching it out over a half dozen or more.

The second thing to do is to take inventory of our faults and failings—pick out our cardinal sin so to speak and try to eliminate or at least alleviate it during the coming

year. These are resolutions on the defensive side.

On the constructive side, we might determine on something we would like to accomplish during the year and work on that—perhaps it is to be free of debt—budget is the answer to that problem. Perhaps you've always wanted to learn to sew, or draw, or play golf—whatever it is, make this your year's project and really try to accomplish something along the line of your heart's desire.

Resolutions for Mothers

For mothers, I think care and happiness of their children would be the nicest resolution of all. Being a mother is just about the most important job in the world—a real career for any woman and doing it well can be a fascinating and profitable accomplishment for you. Resolve to spend as much time with your children as you possibly can—playing with them and letting them work with you. You know even little children can be a big help around the house if you'll show them how. They love to help—let them. Of course at first, it's lots more trouble than it's worth and you could do the tasks yourself in half the time it takes to show your little boy or girl but once they've learned to do simple things, you will be relieved of many tiresome little tasks—your children will learn how to perform household duties, but what is more important will learn helpfulness and cooperation and will feel a part of the home activity and management. Dusting rungs of chairs, polishing silver, folding and stacking newspapers and magazines, washing or drying pots and pans, or other unbreakables at first—more fragile things as they become more adept, helping to make beds and sweep with a small broom, scrub vegetables, helping you in the garden, are all tasks readily accessible to small Sonny and Sue and will be profitable to both you and them.

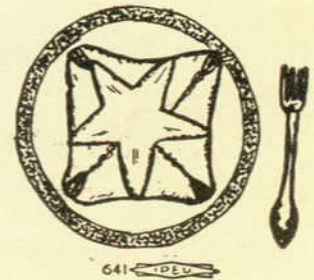
Another important job upon which to base your New Year's resolutions is your position as Mrs. "Worker's Wife." Being a helpmeet and companion to friend husband can be a wonderful and interesting job if you will meet it halfway—so how about a resolution on being a better wife?

Perhaps your housekeeping or cooking could stand a lift with a New Year's resolution—now's your chance!

Go ahead and choose—pick a resolution and work on it with all your might and main—so that next year when it comes time to take inventory—your tally sheet will read: "One resolution made and kept!"

New Year Cookery

Now that all the holiday cookery is over and done with here are a couple of hearty new recipes you may wish to use to brighten up your winter menus.



APPLE DUMPLINGS WITH CHEESE

6 small cooking apples	½ tsp. nutmeg
6 slices American cheese	1 tsp. cinnamon
¾ cup granulated sugar	Pastry dough
1 tbsp. flour.	

Place a pared and cored whole apple in center of an ⅛" thick square of pastry dough. Mix sugar, flour, cinnamon and nutmeg together; place 3 tsps. of mixture in center of apple. Dampen dough along cut edges and pull around apple, pinching together at top of apple and part way down slit edges. Prick sides of dumpling with tines of a fork. Place on a well-greased cookie sheet. Bake 10 minutes at 450° (hot oven) then 35 minutes at 350° (moderate oven) until apples are tender and pastry is golden brown. Remove from oven and place stars cut with a cookie cutter from your slices of cheese, on top. Place about 9 inches below broiler melting cheese slightly. Best when served warm.

* * *



SWEET POTATO ROLLS

In a large bowl combine:
 4 cups mashed cooked sweet potatoes
 (about 2 lbs.)
 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
 2 tablespoons orange juice
 2 tablespoons grated orange rind

Season to taste with salt and pepper.

Beat mixture till smooth. Turn on oven and set regulator at moderately hot, about 400°. Shape sweet-potato mixture into about 18 rolls, 1 inch in diameter and 2½ inches long.

Roll in:

¾ cup coarsely crushed corn flakes. Place rolls one inch apart on greased baking sheet. Bake 10 minutes or until crisp and golden. Serves 6.



How about a hearty soup for supper?

SPLIT-PEA SOUP

In a 6-quart kettle with a cover place:

- 2 cups split peas, washed and picked over
- 3 qts. water
- 1 tablespoon salt

Soak three hours. Bring slowly to boiling and skim liquid as it heats.

In a frying pan cook until crisp:

- 4 slices of bacon diced.

Drain and add bacon to peas with:

- 1 medium-size onion, sliced
- 1 cup tomato sauce
- 1 cup diced celery

Simmer about two hours or until peas are mushy. Press through sieve. Cool; skim if necessary.

Heat; serve topped with croutons. Serves six.

FISH CHOWDER

Bone:

1 pound of haddock or other fish
Place it in a pan with

- 1 cup of cold water.

Allow to simmer for 10 minutes. Remove the fish and skin it. Replace the fish in the water.

Try out very slowly:

- ¼ cup diced salt pork

Place it in a saucepan with:

- 2 cups peeled, thinly sliced potatoes
- 3 tablespoons chopped onion
- ½ cup water

Cook this for 10 minutes then add the fish and the fish stock and simmer the chowder for 5 minutes more.

Add and bring to the boiling point:

- 3 cups of milk

Just before serving, add:

- 1 tablespoon butter
- Salt
- Dash of paprika

(Serves four)

ATTENTION, AUXILIARIES!

We aren't hearing very much from you lately. What has happened to all our faithful correspondents? You will all be interested to know that many new auxiliaries were formed last year and that we had many calls in our office for information relative to starting new ladies' auxiliaries.

A little while back we requested our auxiliaries to send us their favorite recipes. Here's a good one from Sister Elizabeth Jackson, wife of J. A. Jackson of L. U. No. 689, and just the thing to serve for a filling Saturday lunch when the children come in clamoring about how hungry they are.

HAMBURGER BARBECUE

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 lb. hamburger | 1 tsp. mustard |
| Small bottle of catsup | 1 tsp. salt |
| Green pepper | A little sugar |
| 1 onion | 1 tbsp. mixed pickling spices |
| 1 tsp. vinegar | tied in a cloth |

Sear hamburger, add other ingredients and simmer until done. Serve on a bun. Another sister, Laurie Rittenhouse, wife of Lloyd L. Rittenhouse of L. U. No. B-491, sent us the following excellent household tips.

Save that precious can of pineapple. Then when you are lucky and find a whole ham, roast it well, take it from the oven and rub it with brown sugar mixed with ham drippings. Then pour crushed pineapple over it. Return it to the oven for 20 minutes at 300° and the resulting ham slices smothered in the thick southern gravy is ambrosia. Sweets or yams are a must.

* * *

Then when you get down to that last bit of ham clinging to the bone, scallop the small pieces with layers of potatoes and onions and buttery white sauce. Um mmm! Fit for a king says the master.

* * *

Did you ever try cutting a baked potato in half, removing the insides and mashing with butter, salt and pepper and a soupcon of cream? Then fill the half skins with the mashed potatoes, a dab of butter on each. Return to the oven till lightly browned on top. You haven't? My you've missed something. Just try it!

* * *

Does your roast wild duck taste rather fishy? Watch his complexion. If his skin has a lovely light creamy texture leave it on. But if it is golden yellow or orangish, skin him and remove the fat. Then roast said duck with a few strips of bacon. Result, all duck, no fish.

* * *

Have you run across those new frozen pies? Boy, aren't they good? If that P.T.A. meeting runs over schedule just pop one of them in the oven still frozen when you get home and there you are. Fresh hot pie for supper. Fresh berries and fruits, too, none of that canned flavor.

* * *

Here is a good winter salad bowl. Break a head of lettuce into the bowl. Add one cup each of cooked cauliflower, cooked green beans, cooked diced carrots and cooked broccoli. Marinate with ¼ cup of French dressing. Toss lightly and serve.

* * *

Next time you roast a turkey or chicken, add a cup of grated mixed nuts to your dressing. The resulting nutty flavor is grand.

* * *

Thank you, Sisters! How about some more from the rest of you?

Here is a letter from Ladies Auxiliary of L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas:

Editor:

Greetings from "Deep in the Heart of Texas" and the Ladies Auxiliary to L. U. No. 716. We would like to tell you of some of our activities. We have put the war behind us, but during those years, we donated time and money in all ways we were able, to help win the conflict. We contributed to the Red Cross, Mile of Dimes, Community Chest, veterans hospitals and various other worthy causes. We bought and sold War Bonds serving on committees and bought some in our organization's name.

We are very proud of our organization. We believe we are the oldest I.B.E.W. auxiliary in the entire nation. We were founded by Mrs. S. R. Smith on March 18, 1924. We celebrate and honor Mrs. Smith on that date each year—one of our major socials. Mrs. Smith still attends many of our meetings and hopes to have our 25th anniversary banquet in her spacious home.

Our other two traditional annual functions are the turkey dinner, held the Saturday evening preceding Thanksgiving, with funds we raise in various ways, and our huge Christmas party-dance. For this party, L. U. No. 716 contributes generously, and all their members and families are welcome. We have a tree with a gift for each kiddie which Santa Claus passes to them, refreshments and programs and carols. Later the adults dance to an orchestra. We have completed plans for both these parties this year.

(Continued on page 35)

CORRESPONDENCE

**L. U. NO. 1,
ST. LOUIS, MO.** *Editor: Merry
Christmas and Happy
New Year to all.*

Newly elected International President Daniel W. Tracy, who will take office January 1st, 10 International Vice Presidents, and two council members enjoyed a two day get-acquainted dinner with about 150 officers of local unions, in this territory, affiliated with the IBEW.

Frank W. Jacobs, business manager of Local No. 1, who served as toastmaster, praised Financial Secretary Leo J. Hennessey of Local 1, for the splendid arrangements and the high quality of the entertainment. Our president, Ed. Redemeier, made it short and sweet by saying: "the purpose of this dinner was to get together and not wasting too much time on oratory."

President-Elect Tracy, made the principal address of the evening, also introducing fellow officers. Tracy said St. Louis was chosen for its central location; and that he and the other IBEW officers came to discuss future policies and the application of the new Constitution adopted by the union . . . predicted that the IBEW would probably be the largest union in America, since it covers both the building trades and the industrial field . . . that he was glad to get close to officers and members of the union.

He thanked Frank Jacobs and all for excellent arrangements and for their "noted St. Louis hospitality."

Joseph L. Egen, President of the Western Union Company, proposes a program for complete mechanization of their system, sending messages by radio beam and by stepped-up use of carrier circuits to increase the number of channels of communication. The facsimile method, called "Telefax" has had trial installations in some of the large cities and will be ready for widespread use, within 3 or 4 years.

By using "Telefax" the customer will be able to write or type a telegraphic message, stick it in the slot of a machine located like a telephone pay station and the message will be reproduced at the receiving end and delivered in facsimile.

Radio beam messages have been sent between New York and Philadelphia with such success that by the first of the year the service will be extended to Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

**L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK CITY,
N. Y.** *Editor: The month
of January 1947 is the
beginning of not only
a new year but also
the beginning of a new Congress. Some
of the members of this new Congress are already
threatening dire things in the way of restrictive
labor legislation as a means of curbing
strikes. Others still feel that the Nation can
build a figurative fence around itself and go
its way ignoring the rest of the world. This
type of member forgets that he has the re-
sponsibilities of ALL the people to consider,
not only those of certain selfish groups.*

To combat this selfish, reactionary attitude, those that feel that "The laborer is worthy of his hire" must sacrifice more of their private time and interests so that they may devote more time to keeping themselves informed in

reference to legislative matters and also in keeping their legislative representatives informed as to what is expected of them.

The 79th Congress, because of an opposition composed of reactionaries of both major parties, failed miserably when it came to passing what may be termed, in a general way, social legislation. At election time it seemed that everyone was determined to correct this defect so instead of voting for progressive INDIVIDUALS they voted the good old PARTY line and made a bad matter worse. Without question, when the 80th Congress convenes, an early order of business will be attempts to amend the Wagner act and to pass another "Case" bill to take the place of the Smith-Connelly Anti-Strike bill which is a wartime measure and which if the truth were known has done more to foment strikes than to prevent them.

Our International Convention went on record as advocating the reduction of the social security pension age from 65 to 60 years. This and other revisions such as disability pensions, coverage for all workers, including operators of small businesses, and an increase in benefits to the extent that retirement at the pension age will not subject the pensioner to hardship. This last will make it unnecessary for men to work until they drop in their tracks and will be of benefit in periods of unemployment, when at best older men find it difficult to obtain employment, so that the older men may retire and provide more work opportunities for the younger folks.

We should have a higher minimum wage to narrow the gap between wages and the cost of living. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health and Hospitalization bill and not the Senator Taft substitute, which is a paupers bill, should also be passed without further delay.

These matters all require action on the part of Congress but they won't get it unless each one individually and collectively does his or her part to bring it about instead of sitting back hoping that someone will attend to what is YOUR personal business.

While we are on the subject of social security we wish to commend Brother Press

Secretary, G. S. Anderson of L. U. No. 654, Chester, Pennsylvania, for his letter in the October JOURNAL on social security benefits and how they are arrived at. This letter should do much to make the membership of the Brotherhood realize that much still needs to be done to make this plan a real benefit.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 7,
SPRINGFIELD,
MASS.** *Editor: In the No-
vember JOURNAL there
is a report on the 65th
A. F. of L. convention*

The 21st item is as follows: The Special House Committee on Un-American Activities, formerly known as the Dies Committee, will receive the A. F. of L's continued support.

What is this committee that it deserves the continued support of the A. F. of L? And why is this support considered an achievement?

Here is the Un-American Activities Committee as seen by *The Nation* and reported in its pages as follows:
September 3, 1938.

"Our first impulsive reaction to Martin Dies and his Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities is one of unbridled mirth. But then on reflection, it becomes difficult to decide whether to laugh at the fatuousness of his charges and his 'evidence' or to feel rather somber about their potential and probable consequences. For if Mr. Dies and his fellow Congressmen were half as stupid as they give every appearance of being, their behavior would not follow the fox-like pattern that may be traced in it . . . the committee has steered clear of any evidence concerning fascist activities . . . organizing a tory-fascist united front against the New Deal and its labor allies."
October 29, 1938.

"The Texas hatchet man's limitations are painfully obvious, but he is equal to the chores assigned him by subtler men. Those chores were: (1) to offset the La Follette committee's disclosure of the espionage, terrorism and violence practiced against organized labor in the more barbarous area of industry; (2) to create an impression that the C.I.O. is dominated by Communists; (3) to swell the torrent of lying propaganda against the National Labor Relations Board; and (4) to snipe at every exposed public official who had demonstrated friendship for organized labor or devotion to the Bill of Rights. If a more disgraceful enterprise was ever carried out with public funds, I have forgotten it.

" . . . Who is responsible for this whole vicious fraud which posed as an investigation of 'Un-American Activities,' but which in fact, is a promotion bureau for American Fascism?"
November 5, 1938.

"Representative Dies is very unhappy. For his crude attempt to smear Governor Frank Murphy as a communist tool on the eve of the Michigan election his ears were soundly boxed by President Roosevelt, and the most conservative editors are no longer able to suppress symptoms of acute nausea. However, I expect that what most upsets and depresses the statesman from Orange, Texas, is the report that some of his colleagues in the House will demand an investigation of the Dies Committee itself as soon as Congress convenes. It is difficult to see how the House could refuse

READ

On the anti-closed shop amendment by L. U. No. 22.

Comments on well-earned praise for I.B.E.W. and N.E.C.A. by L. U. No. 28.

The facts on the motion picture strike by L. U. No. 40.

Some interesting comments on labor-management relations by L. U. No. 79.

L. U. No. 104 surveys the local and finds words of wisdom.

L. U. No. 390 looks back to depression days.

L. U. No. 558 talks about T.V.A. under the G.O.P.

Exploding a popular myth by L. U. No. 733.

The boys are in the groove this month.

such a demand, providing a majority still believes that Un-American activities should be investigated." Continued next month.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor: At this time we wish to thank all those who supported us with their work and donations in our fight against the anti-closed shop amendment and although we lost the election we haven't given up as yet. We plan to carry on the fight until this un-American amendment is erased from the statutes of the state of Nebraska. One deciding factor in the election was the misleading way in which the small businessmen's association worded the amendment. From reports I have heard I am sure there were a lot of "yes" votes cast by people who thought they were voting for the closed shop but in reality voted against it. However, we received a majority of the votes cast in the four largest counties in the state.

We are carrying on the same as we have in the past, in fact, some of the International officers have notified their local unions not to make any changes in their closed shop contracts at this time. The manpower situation as far as skilled labor is concerned gives us an advantage at least temporarily and by the time this levels off we may be successful in defeating this anti-closed shop amendment in the courts.

There no doubt will be a wave of anti-labor legislation introduced in this coming session of Congress. Congressman Miller who was elected from the western part of our state, is at the present time promoting anti-labor legislation. This particular Congressman was elected in a rural area and he and the people who elected him have had very little, if any, dealing with organized labor—yet they want to lay down rules to govern us and our employers.

Now Brothers, our International officers are very good men, but it is impossible for them to do everything so it is up to each and every local union to keep posted on the proceedings of Congress and write or wire your Congressmen or send them petitions requesting them to oppose anti-labor legislation.

SHEPPARD R. JONES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Last month I spoke about cooperation, well to my surprise, I happened to look at a few papers and found that cooperation is not a sentiment—it is an economic necessity. This statement was made by Mr. Steinmetz, the electrical wizard. He recognized this some years ago, what are we waiting for?

On September 28, 1946, the *Daily Record*, a paper published in Baltimore for many years for the use of business men, has this to say about labor. Quote: "Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, suggested today that labor and industry alike, take a good look at the electrical contractor's industry for an object lesson in how to get along with each other." Mr. Schwellenbach has been beset with many labor relations headaches during his 15 months as head of the Labor Department, so finding a sharp contrast he spoke about it. Before I go along and tell more, I think this is the place where the electrical worker plugs in and says, I am proud to belong to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Not so long ago the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) met in Secretary Schwellenbach's office and signed a new contract establishing a jointly-administered pension plan. The contract actually was negotiated months ago; signature has been delayed pending final approval of tax features of the plan by the Treasury. This approval was awaited, but Secretary Schwellenbach arranged for the signing ceremony to be held anyway. After the signing the employers said it was significant that the agreement was successfully negotiated during a period of

EFCOLITE COMPANY HONORS VETERANS



Above are pictures taken at a party given by the Efcolite Electrical Manufacturing Company, Trenton, New Jersey, whose employees are members of Local Union No. B-1065, nine-year-old local of the I.B.E.W.

The party was given by the company in honor of the returning veterans who served so bravely during the war and also in honor of the cordial relationship that has existed between the Efcolite Company and Local Union No. B-1065.

Those photographed in the top picture are: (front row, left to right) John Potter, Mary Murranka, Mike Tokach and Ralph Di Stefano all members of the Executive Board of L. U. No. B-1065; (back row, left to right) Joe Stullar, member of the Executive Board, L. U. No. B-1065, Harry Commisky, representative of the company, Jane Walls, movie starlet, David M. Feiner, president of the Efcolite Company, Phil Farrara, representative of the I.B.E.W. and Winfred Wright, president of L. U. No. B-1065.

Those in the photograph below are a group of employees of the Efcolite Company taken at the party.

widespread labor unrest and work disruption in other industries. Secretary Schwellenbach said he wanted to give full endorsement to several paragraphs of the employers' statement. He said that they constituted the best and most understanding statement of employer and employee relations issued by employers since he had been secretary.

I would like to tell you what Mr. Paul M. Geary, executive vice president of N.E.C.A., had to say about the convention in the October edition of *Qualified Contractor*. "I consider it a great privilege to have an opportunity to represent the National Electrical Contractors Association before the 22nd Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Having represented electrical contractors in one capacity or another during the past 18 years, and having dealt with your organization both locally and nationally on a cooperative basis during all of that time I feel almost as if I am a member."

After hearing some of the good things that have been said, the Electrical Workers feel proud of their industry and will continue to improve.

Now just a few lines to tell some of the boys that have worked here before that when they come to Baltimore they will find the same conditions as before—plenty of work and more to come. I hope to see some of the out-of-town boys soon.

Just a little note to let you old timers know that Brother Augustus McQuay, passed away October 27, 1946. I know some of you will miss him as we do.

Our last meeting was well attended and the evening was well spent as we heard our three Ed's tell about the convention. Brother Ed Bieretz gave a talk that was very interesting.

Another item, not too small to mention, is that there are many proud fathers about the halls these days. I do not know how many as I did not see the cigars passed out.

Brother Bill Ebauer is trying to reduce, has tried everything, now he has a gang, going to try the hard way.

Brother John Raynor is on vacation again.

Note: Too many of us conduct our lives on the cafeteria plan—"self-service only."

GEORGE COGSWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 40,
HOLLYWOOD,
CALIF.
(By Telegraph)

Editor: FOR
PUBLICATION IN
JOURNAL QUOTE
LOCAL FORTY

THE ONLY FOOTHOLD OF THE BROTHERHOOD IN THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY HAS BEEN ON THE BRICKS TEN MONTHS OUT OF THE LAST TWO YEARS DUE TO RECURRING STRIKES. WHILE THE LOCAL HAS TAKEN NO STRIKE ACTION ITSELF IT HAS FOUND IT MUST RESPECT AND SUPPORT THE CAUSE OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNIONS AS OPPOSED TO THE FAC-TION RECEIVING THE POWERFUL BACKING OF THE MAJOR MOTION PICTURE MONOPOLY. THE SORDID STORY OF THE STRUGGLE OF THESE PEOPLE TO HOLD THEIR JOBS AND RECEIVE A SHARE OF THE UNBELIEVABLE PROFITS OF THE INDUSTRY WOULD FILL THIS JOURNAL. IT WOULD SICKEN EVERY GOOD UNIONIST TO READ ABOUT THE CHARTERING OF WHOLE UNIONS OF SCABS REJECTED BY THE OLD TIME LEGITIMATE UNIONS IN THE INDUSTRY. WE THINK EVERY ELECTRICAL WORKER, CARPENTER AND PAINTER IN

THE COUNTRY WOULD BACK OUR STAND IF WE GAVE OUT THE FULL DETAILS OF THE DEPTHS TO WHICH THE LEADERS OF A GREAT INDUSTRY HAVE SUNK IN THEIR LABOR RELATIONS IN THE PAST TEN YEARS. NO MEMBER WOULD EVER BE ABLE TO ENTER A PICTURE THEATRE AGAIN AND REALLY ENJOY IT AS ENTERTAINMENT. THE PRODUCERS FLUSHED WITH THE FAT PROFITS OF A VIRTUAL MONOPOLY ARE NOT SO SQUEAMISH IN THEIR TREATMENT OF OUR PEOPLE USING THE TIME WORN PRETEXT OF LAW AND ORDER. THEY HAVE ASSEMBLED ARMED MOBS OF UNIFORMED DEPUTIES AND WHATNOT EVEN INCLUDING UNDERTAKERS MOTOR ESCORTS TO ATTACK US BEAT US AND CAST HUNDREDS OF OUR WAR VETERANS AND MEN AND WOMEN INTO FILTHY JAILS FROM WHICH THEY RELEASED CONVICTED CRIMINALS TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR PEOPLE. NOT SATISFIED WITH AIRTIGHT CONTROL OF THE PAPERS AND RADIO OUR OPPOSITION CONTRIVED TO HAVE NOT ONLY OUR LEADERS BUT EVEN OUR ONLY RADIO SPOKESMAN JAILED. NO MONOPOLISTIC INDUSTRY HAS THE COUNTRY MORE FIRMLY IN ITS GRIP THAN THIS ONE. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT WE ARE BEING USED AS A TRIAL BALLOON IN THE OPEN SHOP DRIVE BEING FELT IN MANY PLACES. WE ARE DETERMINED THAT THE IBEW SHALL USE ITS POSITION AS A LEADER IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT TO BRING THIS STRUGGLE TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION. TED KIRKWOOD PRESS SECRETARY LOCAL FORTY IBEW UNQUOTE

L. U. 40, IBEW

L. U. NO. 58,
DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: Last April, 1946, certain IBEW locals arranged for and held a Bowling Tournament in the city of Milwaukee. It was a spontaneous beginning of what is now hoped will become an official, annual, IBEW sports event.

The 28 teams which met in Milwaukee voted unanimously to hold the 1947 contest in Detroit, Michigan, where complete facilities will be available to handle the more than 100 teams which are expected to take part.

Towards that end, our local president, upon the recommendation of the executive board, has appointed an official Bowling Tournament Committee. As secretary of that committee, I have been instructed to notify all IBEW locals through the pages of the JOURNAL that extensive preparations are being made to accommodate all entries, over one weekend.

The committee requests that any local which expects to take part by sponsoring a team, or any individual or doubles team which expects to enter, please correspond at once with the undersigned; and such names will immediately be placed on the committee's mailing list. From time to time, as plans proceed, full information will be mailed out about the tournament. Conversely, any information you can give about your intentions will help us make it a success. Entry blanks will be mailed to all applicants.

The tournament will be sanctioned under the usual ABC rules and all entry fees will be returned as prizes. The matter of the trophies is at the time of writing under consideration by the proper officials. The date will most likely be in April and will be settled in plenty of time. Any member of the IBEW in good standing will be eligible to bowl on any five-man or doubles team on which he is placed, or elects to be placed. Winners' averages will be thoroughly checked.

If you have any ideas on these or any other matters pertaining to the proper conduct of this tournament, write immediately. Address all communications and inquiries to me at 55 Adelaide Street, Detroit 1, Michigan.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: Human nature being what it is, labor-management relations will never be perfect. Good relations can, and in many cases do, function very well. Industry today is reaping the harvest from the seeds of its past labor relations' record. For years it fought collective bargaining and was against any legislation to benefit the wage earner if it decreased in any way its profits or false dignity. Today men of industry in increasing numbers are beginning to open their eyes to labor's side of the picture. Many more refuse to open their eyes but blindly clamor for all sorts of legislation to curb organized labor's efforts for a better life. They are aided by high priced syndicate writers and radio commentators who never cease to spread their propaganda. These reactionary industrialists are using every effort to curb, in every way possible, the advance of organized labor for decent human conditions of living, on the grounds that labor must not strike.

The right to strike is labor's one defense against injustices which cannot be settled otherwise.

Among the fallacies propagandized is the return to the so-called "good old days" before the Wagner Relations Act. This is but an idle hope I believe, because there are but few who want to go back to those days when labor, so unfairly treated and inadequately compensated, was so rankled that it reached the point that it felt something should be done about it and usually did do something.

To repeal the entire Wagner Act would be to repudiate collective bargaining. It is not the Wagner Act which causes strikes, but the would-be cleverness of some one to evade, outsmart somebody, or to refuse to negotiate a collective-bargaining contract.

Collective bargaining, still in its infancy, is only beginning the readjustments necessary to finally function efficiently. Organized labor, like industry, has the task of ridding itself of short-sighted and selfish demands if progress in living conditions and prosperity are to exist.

The Case Bill which may be revived is like taking the long way home and missing your supper on arrival. The bill as you may recall was vetoed by President Truman last June. The first six sections contained provisions relative to mediation, postponement of strikes, and fact finding. The rest of the bill consisted of provisions for an extended cooling-off period in cases of public utility trouble, investigations, report by the president, also provisions relative to robbery, extortion, unauthorized welfare funds, prohibition against organizing supervisory employees, establishing criminal sanctions, union liability in courts, and establishing injunctive methods.

The return to the "good old days," and legislation is definitely not the answer to our present-day problems nor to sound labor-management relationship. It must come from the continued negotiations for collective bargaining. Each of the parties must be reasonable, must remember that progress does not stand still but moves ever forward and must have a determination to preserve its provisions when made.

Top management must have a sincere desire to treat its employees as a whole as well as individuals fairly and decently and instill these

policies in the minds of their supervisors and foremen. Outsmarting or attempting to outsmart the worker or union representative is not clever. From then on even a fair deal may be turned down as a booby trap until proved otherwise.

Equitable wage rates and proper evaluation of jobs is of vital importance.

These are only a few of the problems of labor-management relations but enough to show that negotiations and not legislation will do more to better both labor and management relations.

There is a great deal of anti-closed shop propaganda around also. In the days of the master and his shop there was little need for a closed shop. Again times have changed with corporations and monopolies which have throttled free enterprise in business but still seek to obtain competitive labor. There are no laws, union or otherwise, to compel men to join unions in non-union shops if they want to work under the conditions and wages in these non-union shops. If a man wants to work in a shop where there is a union contract that union men have given their best minds, time, and money to help better the conditions and wages for this man and all others that work there, then he should not be allowed to receive these benefits without doing his share in obtaining them. He should not seek work in these union shops or be allowed to work in them unless he expects to become a union man.

There is at present a punitive plan to establish an organization known as the Federated Workers of America which is to be organized as an open-shop labor union from the existing independent unions. It will be interesting, judging from experience with this type member, how many permanent members they will be able to keep.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: I wish to take this means of calling to the attention of all members of the IBEW in the State of Virginia, the important work to be done within the state.

It was my privilege to attend a meeting of the Virginia State Association of Electrical Workers on November 10, 1946, in Richmond and hear the important functions of the organization outlined by several distinguished speakers.

International Vice President Gordon M. Freeman, International Executive Council Member-elect Lawson Wimberly and others of our able International staff were present. We are truly indebted to these capable men for their assistance and timely remarks on topics vital to us in our daily pursuits. The ideals outlined to us should be an inspiration to the officers and delegates of the association to double their efforts in furthering the objects for which the association has been organized.

The three most important objects were outlined as:

LEGISLATION to create a greater degree of safety for electrical installations to protect lives and property.

EDUCATION of our members, or keeping our membership informed of the latest methods and "know-how" in keeping abreast of the high standards of work expected of us.

ORGANIZATION of all electrical workers to create a feeling of fellowship within our craft, and to put forth our efforts collectively in attaining these high ideals.

May I take this opportunity to request that each local union of the IBEW in the State of Virginia have delegates at the next meeting which will be held in Roanoke, Virginia, on the second Sunday in March, 1947. For further information may I suggest that you contact Brother H. A. Fisher, who is secretary-treasurer of the association, 347 Day Avenue, S. W., Roanoke, Virginia.

Brothers, let us all do our bit in offering a word of encouragement to men in unorganized

shops to get them to become UNION men and not merely card men.

Seen and heard—here and there:

Blackie Wiggs in the local union office—Yapeety, Yapeety, Yapeety, North Carolina, etc.

Joe Harvey walking around with his chew o' tobacco on fire—El Ropo, that is.

"Pop" Freeman twisting Bull Durham in the shape of a camel and if you don't believe it, look at the humps.

That's about enough from the "Lap-over." (Where Virginia laps over into Carolina.)

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: The Massachusetts State Electrical Workers' Association held its semi-annual convention in the Manger Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts, November 16 and 17. This organization is headed by International Vice President John J. Regan, and we believe it is one of the fastest moving groups of its kind to be found anywhere.

The welcoming address was made by Joseph A. Slattery, business manager of Local 103, and in closing Joe suggested that if any of the delegates became entangled with the law, Bart Saunders, business manager of Local 104, Arthur Myshrahl, business manager of Local 396, and Jack Queeney, financial secretary of Local 103, would do all possible to get them out of jail if it took them a year to do so.

The convention opened for business by the calling of the roll.

In addition to delegates from Massachusetts locals there were representatives from all of the six New England states.

The evening of the first day will be one long remembered by all who attended the dinner at one of Boston's best night spots. Many opportunities to renew old friendships were presented over the festive board. All left at a reasonable hour to meet on the morrow for more serious business.

Many fine speakers were invited and their messages caused us to look ahead to a brighter, more complete organization.

Joseph Libbon, business manager of the Boston Chapter N.E.C.A., made the perfect talk. His remarks had to do with the close association between Local 103 and the employers. We shall not soon forget his timely address.

Jim Moriarty, commissioner of labor and industries, always a wise counsellor, brought home forcefully the need for greater organization, for greater strength and security.

John Murphy, New England organizer for the A. F. of L., presented a short talk on his experiences as General MacArthur's labor leader in Japan. Some day soon we want John to tell us all. His story of his experiences overseas is a revelation.

No comment regarding the state association's doings would be complete without some mention of "Old Silver Top," Walter Keneffick. Walter has done a remarkable job under the leadership of John Regan. He is secretary of the state group and is loved by all. Honest and fair in all his dealings, may his light continue to shine as always.

We were deeply disappointed when Dan Tracy's telegram was read. Dan, always welcome in Boston, could not come because of his busy life and previous commitments. Some day soon, we will see and hear Dan and we shall be greatly strengthened as a result of his visit and more important—his timely talk.

The Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers' title has been changed and for the common good. From this time forward, we shall operate under a new name, namely, the Massachusetts and Rhode Island States Association of Electrical Workers.

We shall, under our present leadership, go forward to greater heights.

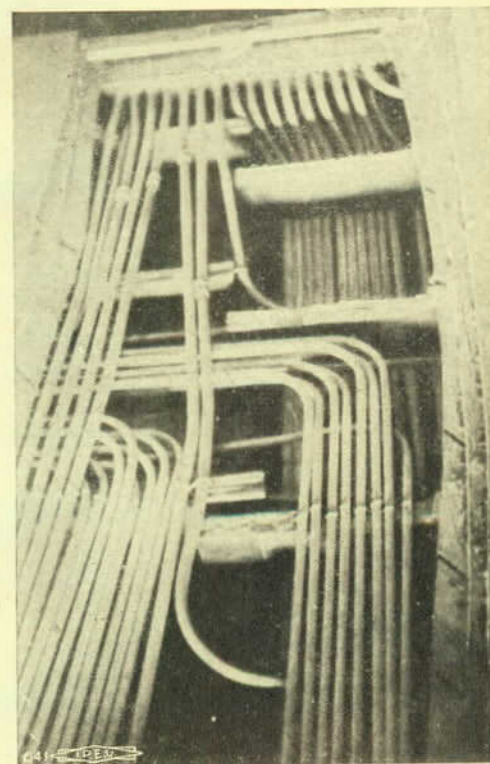
Until we meet again, Au Revoir.

JOE GENERAL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: To give these letters variety and change a press secretary has to become, at times, an irrepressible, roving reporter. And of necessity, letters filled with material from this source are nothing more than compilations. A hostile critic might say, that in this instance, such a course was followed with the energy of Mr. Jimbs but without his discretion. The indulgent reader, however, will probably agree that in putting before him the opinions of the average member of organized labor in his own language and style is obviously the best. It would be fatal to the purpose of the press secretary to follow the example of the gypsies and Sir Fretful Plagaray who disfigured other people's offspring to make them pass for his own. Original ideas, on any subject from any source, are few, but for irrigation we require troughs as well as water-springs, and these letters are intended to serve in the humbler capacity. No question in particular was asked these perspective editorial writers, only that the statements made must be on some phase of the labor question with permission to tag each with the first name of the generous giver. The contributions follow.

"There are still too many employers who consider themselves lions when it comes to dividing the profits. They want practically all, leaving only a paltry, measly share to their employees. They clamor for cooperation on the part of their men, but are themselves unwilling to attract them by means of wise and unselfish management. It is usually that kind of employers who constantly encounter diffi-



The above picture shows conduits leading into one pullbox at the top of the picture and a pullbox at the left in the floor of the House of Representatives, where a public address system, page call and bill register are being installed by the Garden City Engineering Company at the Illinois State Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois. Due to the fact that a large number of conduits were required and that the space under the floor was limited, considerable difficulties were encountered. Carl Erickson is superintendent and Howard Kuster is foreman on the job.

JACK N. DAVIS,

Press Secretary L. U. No. 193,
Springfield, Ill.

culties in the solution of labor problems, and who decry any plan to share the profits as an industrial 'soothing syrup.' The worker must receive an adequate share in the profits of his labor," John.

"Labor is an anarchist whose sole aim is the crushing of the labor-giver." Such is the accusation hurled against the workers by capital that grows fat on the heart's blood of the poor. Each side makes its complaints, but the complaints of the worker are saddest of all. It is true that wages are higher than they were a decade ago, but the increase is only nominal for the demands are higher, and the means of existence are far more expensive than they were a few years ago. With all their 'high' wages, what is the lot of most of the working men today? Life for most of them, is a hand-to-mouth existence. The worker must receive an adequate share of the profits of his labor." Bill.

"The first work of the skilled workers, even in their own interests, ought to be to force the bringing about of a substantial raise of the wage standard of the unskilled, and by this means, they will have destroyed the strongest weapon of the employers. The vast majority of those who are not organized are unskilled. They are receiving in some cases one-half, in some cases not more than one-third, and in others, one-fourth of the amount received by their fellow workers classed as skilled. It does not mean that there will be any action tolerating or approving the pulling down of the skilled man's pay. But it does mean that with the unifying of the unions in each industry, and the taking of common action embracing all laborers, the laborers shall receive the first and most important attention because he is the lowest in the social scale." Harry.

Lack of space forbids any more quotations at this time. But future letters will contain the most excellent contributions from Frank, Tom, Luke, Bob, Dan, Gordon, Ray, Fred, Bart, and Howard, etc. Of course, some of the comments on this great question will have to be eliminated because they are so hot, they might singe the page that records them.

HAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 129, ELYRIA AND LORAIN, OHIO

Editor: How thankful we ought to be that we are Americans and live in a Christian land where we can claim the blessings of God and the freedom and opportunity that goes with it. Yet it grieves our hearts when we think of our boys who fought, suffered, and died, in order that we might maintain this freedom and American way of living, and if we knew how, we would express to them our gratitude. But there is a problem that faces us now where we can be of some help to the boys who came home. While they were in the Army they had a fox-hole to live in, but now that they are home, they can't find a house to live in. It is our opinion that this condition should not exist in this land of plenty. Let us, as organized labor, rally to the front and show these boys that we do appreciate them, and really want to help them.

Local No. 129 is glad for the progress being made in our apprentice-training program for our G.I.'s. Our quota is filled at present and we are doing all we can to help these boys.

The working conditions in our jurisdiction at present are very satisfactory, although we have our minor differences and our troubles like all the rest of them. We are maintaining good cooperative relations with other crafts, and our contractors.

We have in our jurisdiction over a hundred million dollars worth of work—all being manned by A. F. of L. labor.

We are coming now to the close of another year and to all of you, from all of us, we say sincerely, may God bless you. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

GEORGE BRUCE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.

Editor: Well, the time has again arrived for a few lines of comment from these parts. Work is holding up very well. Our new wage scale of \$2.00 has gone in effect, and of course prices also have taken a boost, which does not put any more pork chops on the table, and as prices rise, the workers more and more realize that the gravy days are about over and they know that the days ahead call for more and more unity in the ranks and that they must not be divided by any religious or political beliefs as our problems are strictly economic and they must be treated in an economic way.

We have now had our mid-term election. The people have chosen their course as far as political action is concerned. The press and air have been full of predictions this way and that, which leaves our problems as they were before. Also the war is over and still the demand for organization remains strong as ever.

I personally believe in the preamble of the A. F. of L. regarding no political discussions on the floor of any union. History tells us what it did for the Knights of Labor, and I am confident history will soon repeat on another union. It matters not if it is Democrat, Republican, Socialist, or Communist. It is bound to divide your ranks and sooner or later wreck your organization.

It is okay to vote for the ones that you believe are friendly to labor. Then without any sure way of a quick recall, trust to luck. Personally I can't see what is back of all this talk of irresponsible leadership in the ranks of labor. We elect our officers and expect them to work in the best interests of the ones who pay them, and if they don't there are ways in our Constitution to remove them. Of course, if the opposition can wean the workers away from their leaders, they have the battle half won.

Our business agent has just lined up two more shops. The prospects here for signing up shops are slim, so now he must work in the smaller towns.

We regret to report the passing of one of our old and most respected members, Brother Clyde Dabney. He was one of our newly-elected executive board members and we realize we have lost a true and valuable worker for the cause of labor.

G. F. BAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: As I sit down to write this article I am reminded that we are very close to another Thanksgiving Day. As it is the natural thought in the mind of so many when this day comes on the last Thursday in November that each one of us can and should offer a nice prayer of thankfulness for several fine things that each and every one of us, as Americans, can be thankful for—let us all carry the thought that our country and the rest of the world shall carry the dove of peace always and always.

And now to an item that was overlooked a few months ago. Mr. Elmer Rabanus, chairman of our sick committee, and his wife, became proud grandparents when their son Leroy and his wife Ruth, became parents of a fine son on September 8, 1946. Our sincere congratulations to both the parents and the grandparents. May the little fellow be hale and hearty and have a long, full life.

Here in Cincinnati our work is going along very well and a nice job is progressing in fine shape. We all hope that each and every local in the Brotherhood can report the same good, full work, being done by the members.

Our sick list has diminished a little since my last writing, but we still have some members who are under the doctors' care. Our sick members are: Samuel Keller, John Nerberding, F. F. Burkhart and Robert Phillips. We hope by the next writing we can say that they have fully recovered.

And now, Brothers, here is an item of genuine interest to our local. Last week Robert L. Weis-

enberger, 21, son of Joseph Weisenberger, one of our fine members who has been around awhile, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with three gold stars at a presentation made in the office of Captain R. R. Gurlley, naval inspector in Cincinnati. Robert is one of our electrical apprentices working for the Bertke Electrical Co., Cincinnati, since his discharge from the Navy in February, 1946. He received these honors for participating in a total of 25 air strikes against the Japanese in the Ryukyu Islands from April 1 to June 10, 1945. Robert was a crew member of a Grumman Avenger. Before his assignment to the Pacific area, Robert was in anti-submarine patrol work in the Atlantic for about three years. Local 212 is mighty proud of these decorations given to our Robert and very happy that both Robert and his father, Joseph, are members of our organization. This award again proves that a man carrying union tradition can and will hold his own in all fields of endeavor.

And now to a trend of thought on Christmas and our coming New Year of 1947. We, the entire body of Local B-212, wish to send our heartiest wishes to the entire Brotherhood everywhere for a very Merry Christmas and a prosperous and Happy New Year. And may I please add my own wishes to all of my own local friends?

By the time you receive this copy of our JOURNAL, our annual dance will be a month closer. The dance will be held on Saturday, January 25th, 1947, at the Hall of Mirrors of the Netherland Plaza Hotel. You know that your committee always works hard to give all of you a really good time, so won't you members of 212 say thanks to your committee personally the night of the dance?

I believe that takes care of everything for this time, so I shall ring off for the present. Au revoir from 212's news hound.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor: Now that the Republican Party has won a great victory those men duly elected should see their great opportunity not only to fulfill their promises but to make our system of Government work. We have made great strides in science and industry, with equal strides to be made socially, which somehow our legislators fail to realize.

Already some Republican legislators are preparing measures against labor. When will these men come to see that what we need is a fair method for the workers of the nation to benefit in our industrial progress? This can not come about when small minds of some legislators are allowed to put forth measures to take away the strength of organized labor.

Those men should understand that the recent voting was not so much for the Republican Party as it was against the bungling of the Democrats. We of the labor unions will remember the campaign speeches of the candidates promising fair treatment of labor unions.

Now only can we as a Nation prosper when those of us who labor can earn enough above our daily needs so as to purchase those luxuries that will keep our economy rolling in high gear. The better things of our America must be available to all. Radios, golf clubs, fishing tackle, cameras, hunting and sports equipment, pleasure boats, pleasure aircraft, vacations with pay and such, will take up the slack in our great industrial machine, along with a shorter work week.

Once we catch up with the backlog of necessities of housing, hospitals, automobiles and household items and clothing, then we must have the luxury items, along with cultural buildings to avoid another depression.

May God in His wisdom guide these men not to punitive measures against part of the people of the Nation, but to creative measures for the benefit of all.

RALPH D. BOOROM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS. Editor: Well, Father Time has swung his scythe around another year and tucked it into history. During that time L. U. B-271 has made some hard-earned gains, which included some wage increases, if we can call a wage increase a gain in view of the current trend of living costs which have engulfed at least a major portion of any wage increase which we have received.

By Presidential action of November 9 the controls on wages were lifted which permitted the inside wiremen to work under the terms of their negotiated agreement of July 3, thus giving us a 25-cents-an-hour increase over the \$1.50 per hour rate we had last year and the rate at which we were working from August 8 to November 10. This action also gave the Neon Workers of L. U. B-271 an increase of 25 cents per hour bringing their journeyman scale up to \$1.62½ per hour. Our new contract also calls for a minimum differential for foremen of 25 cents per hour. We also put through an agreement to draw some car expense within the city limits of Wichita. Previously we had drawn car expense only when going outside the city limits.

On November 23 L. U. B-271 held a stag party for all branches. This party was to celebrate our recent accomplishments and to promote a closer fellowship among the branches of the local.

The police union, which many Wichitans like to consider dead, is not as dead as the action of two of the three city commissioners indicate. For the benefit of the Brothers who had not heard the story, here it is briefly: Several members of the Wichita police force were fired for union activities. Some of these ex-policemen, especially Mr. H. L. Watts, began to take a more active part in union activities than before and endeavored to get enough petition signers for a recall of the city commissioners. This they were unable to accomplish, but among other things, did put enough pressure on the commissioners that two of the three have already declared they are not candidates for re-election at the election next Spring. Many of the trades, including the Electrical Workers, have assisted the police union in its fight.

Our Business Manager Carl Gustafson is to take an active part in the Kansas State Electrical Workers Association. As I understand it, this organization is primarily to promote legislation advantageous to the Electrical Workers and to force more rigid electrical inspections. Most of us are agreed that a clean up of old and sloppy wiring and the enforcement of safe wiring practices will be a good thing for the Electrical Workers.

CLIFFORD DRAKE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 316, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor: This is the first you have heard from B-316 in quite some time. We hope in the future you will hear from us more often. The writer has been appointed as press secretary only a short while.

We of B-316 do not have much to tell at this time as our delegates are now attending the annual wage conference with TVA, for whom all members of our local work. If we get a substantial salary increase we will have lots of beautiful things to say. If we don't get the expected increase we will still have lots to say but none of it will be beautiful. If about December 2 we do not hear favorable news from the wage conference I am sure that our neighbors will be able to see great billows of sulphurous smoke arising from the Tennessee Valley.

We in the B-locals having jurisdiction on TVA feel that we have been left out in the cold for the past two years because of the fact that non-trades and labor groups have received salary increases upwards of from six to eight hundred dollars per annum, whereas we have received only one hundred dollars. Many typists and stenographers are receiving more compensation than members of our trade who have participated in the training program for three and one-half years or more. There are

other white-collar groups that receive more salary than members of our trade who have qualified for jobs requiring five years training experience. Do you wonder that we are greatly perturbed, grossly unhappy and feel woefully frustrated?

We note in the November issue of the JOURNAL that there are Brothers from several of the different locals who took offense at the mention in the Hearst publications, in San Francisco, of rowdiness in our Brotherhood. I am sure, considering the source, that it was a bit exaggerated.

Organized labor has had about 14 years of reasonable fair sailing. We are now entering a new era. It is going to take a great deal of diplomacy, tact, discretion and just plain hard work to hold the gains we have made. At this writing there are events which bid fair to lead up to legislation which may cost us a great part of our gains of recent years. Certainly the labor movement is receiving a tremendous amount of adverse publicity. We must strive to conduct ourselves in such a way that we will be respected by a large majority of the public or we will indubitably have laws that will curtail our activities to such an extent that we will be practically impotent. Understand, we know that there have been times and will again be times when we will have to take the bull by the horns but let's be sure we are absolutely right and that a minimum of public indignation will result.

Well, that's all for this time. We'll see you next meeting night.

ARTHUR WILLIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT. Editor: The season of the year is fast approaching when all

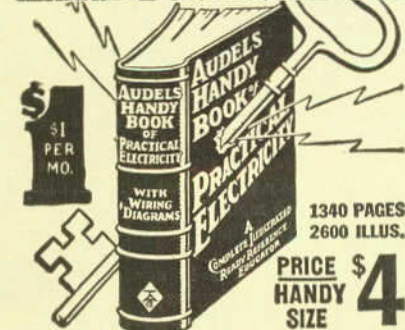
good Scots the whole world over pay tribute to the memory of Robert Burns. They gather together and eat large portions of haggis, which is another name for ambrosia they say, while listening to the wail of the bagpipe. Divine music . . . He was quite a poet, was Robbie, and many a pleasant hour can be spent reading his poems, if one has the patience to refer to glossary for the meaning of unfamiliar words.

When an apprentice asked a journeyman what a key-man was, the journeyman replied that he was the man who always answers a question by screaming "Key-ripes, don't you know anything?" Key-men are straw-bosses, pushers or whatever you like to call them—and strange are some of the names—are the backbone of any successful contracting shop. They are usually men with knowledge and ability above the average, and because of that knowledge and ability should have no fear of being unemployed for very long. Quite a few of them do not realize this and seem to think that when he is paid a dime or a quarter an hour more, that it's necessary for him to take the blueprints home at night and make out time sheets and order sheets at home. If he counts up the hours he spends doing this for free, he would realize he is not as well paid as the mechanic who is working under him. Fortunately that type of pusher is in the minority.

The lot of a tall man is not always a happy one. Take these new stream-lined street cars for instance. The seats in them, and there are some seats despite rumors to the contrary, are so close together that there is no leg room and a tall man has to sit sideways in them with his knees projecting out in the aisle so that it is more comfortable to stand up. But then he can't see out the windows as they are not built high enough. The only thing there is to see is the ads and even looking at a picture of a dainty damsel washing her nylons in superduper suds begins to pall after a time. The motormen, who act as though the milk of human kindness had soured within them, not only slam doors in people's faces but also refuse to call out the street names. So that a tall man has to almost get down on his knees every now and then to see where he is. Bigger street cars and more of them is what we need.

BILL FARQUHAR, P. S.

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



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Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

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L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS. Editor: The biggest little local coming in

again on another delayed beam, but so much is happening these days that one doesn't know whether to write or run. Nevertheless, business is still booming with the question mark looming up in front.

Elections are over for the present in our organization, the State and Congress.

Being fortunate in finding time to attend our convention in San Francisco, I had the pleasure of seeing a real old-fashioned gathering with plenty of "zing" in the interest of the Brotherhood. It seems that everyone was on his toes. I was mighty proud of our Vice-President John Regan, who had the chair most of the time, for the way he conducted the meetings. Also a complimentary statement for the stability of Mr. Regan's vocal cords in reading all those names. I can still hear: "Poll the vote." Anyhow, it is good to still hear and see such things in the face of the press and radio news. I pray we hear a lot more.

In the recent state election Massachusetts passed a most vicious anti-labor bill, the Barnes Bill, which means in a sense that all unions must get a right by license to operate in this state, and must, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, file a complete report of all expenditures, receipts and expenses every six months. This is to be placed in the state house on open file. The only break we got, and a good one too, is that our Commissioner of Labor Jim Moriarty, is a staunch labor man, incidentally the president of a tin workers local, and a fair man if ever there was one. However, it is still a law and as other states have anti-labor laws of similar nature and Congress will probably pass a few too, it is now the time for every, and I stress every, member of organized labor to be alert every minute of his waking hours and to start punching back, or we may lose many long years of hard work and effort invested in the fight for a good standard of living.

The conditions here locally are just about the

same. There is plenty of work, both in progress and proposed for the future. Materials are still scarce and manpower is lacking. As things are in the same condition almost every place, that isn't much news as to local conditions, but our business agent wouldn't have any trouble putting anyone to work right at the present time.

There is one thing that one hears a lot of in the Brotherhood, around here and elsewhere among the boys on jobs, at conventions, even in the grog shops at night after work, and that is: "You know, I am getting older. I can't do this or that like I used to. No hair left, or have a pain here." Well, I came across a little piece in the Reader's Digest the other night that I would like to convey to our members who haven't read it. It's a good mental lesson in every sense of the word. It is called "Formula for Youth" and is by Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D.

"Celebrating birthdays is a vicious practice because it keeps reminding us of the passage of time. And time in the minds of most people is what brings on old age. That is a mistake. Your age is not a question of years, but of the condition of your body and the state of your mind. 'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.' Countless men and women are growing old faster than there is any physical reason for, simply because they think they are growing old.

"Back of this keeping count of our birthdays is a secret dread of them. And back of our interest in other people's birthdays is a wish to assure ourselves that they are growing old just as fast as we are. Women are right when they avoid telling their ages in years. Youth is not a matter of years but of mental and emotional spontaneity and activity. It is tragic the way people set to work to destroy in themselves and in others this wonderful quality of youth. They actually cultivate the indifference and coldness and cynicism which helps to bring on old age.

"Keep your enthusiasms and forget your birthdays."

The union is still young, and we have places to go yet.

DON PENDELTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390,
PORT ARTHUR,
TEXAS

Editor: L. U. No. 390
now has an apprenticeship training class
under way with 14 students. We have been working on it for some

time and have received valuable assistance from Harry Gerbens, industrial education director of Lamar College. L. R. Hooker is the instructor of this class. We expect to have three classes for apprentices and two or three for journeymen to bring them up to date on the latest developments and practices.

The executive boards of 479 and 390 held a joint meeting a few days ago, working on details for the good of the IBEW. L. U. No. 479 is the IBEW local composed of the maintenance electricians at Gulf Oil Corporations Port Arthur works, the largest refinery in the world. 479's men enjoy good hours, wages and working conditions and are a credit to the IBEW.

One of the last things the Wage Stabilization Board did before it went out of business was to approve a definitely deserved \$1.87½ hourly wage rate for journeymen wiremen in the construction business for this area. They were very slow in approving it, and coming as late as it did it seems sort of a hollow victory, when shortages of materials are causing big layoffs on all our construction jobs. Best that we can hope for is that manufacturers will be able to get their production increased to where we can get going well again in the spring. One big industrial plant under construction which should have over a hundred wiremen, has only one, and insufficient material to keep him busy. The others are nearly as bad. Residential work is in the same boat, but I guess it is that way all over the country. Nevertheless that does not bring much cheer, coming as it does right before Christmas.

Consolidated Steel Companies Ship Building Division at Orange is working on its last ship and has laid off all but a small number of our marine electricians, and the remainder are sort of counting the days. We are very fortunate to have been able to place a number of our marine men in yards under the jurisdiction of the Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Galveston, Texas, locals, for which we say thanks a million to our good Brothers in these locals. If any of the rest of you good Brother locals around the country can use any marine electricians or journeymen wiremen, 390 would appreciate your call. Thanks.

The NECA and IBEW are getting together to give a victory dinner, celebrating the reelection of Brother Louie Ingram to the vice presidency of the seventh district of the IBEW. Congrats Louie, the way you have conducted the

IBEW business in the seventh district certainly merits reelection, to say the least. 390 voted the other night to send its officers to this dinner which is to be in Dallas on December 14th. They are getting together with other delegates from NECA and IBEW locals in Beaumont, Galveston and Houston and will have a special railroad car for the trip.

Any of you out-of-town Brothers coming by to see us don't forget that we are now in our own building, a two-story stucco residence which we recently bought at 610 Stilwell Boulevard. The painters are making good progress in getting the place painted, and if good weather holds out, should have the outside all snow white in time for us to get a picture in next month.

As I write this a few days before Thanksgiving, I am sure you will all agree that we are thankful for having had President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Remember when he took office? No one had a dollar to spare, very few of us had jobs of any kind, thousands of banks all over the nation were closed, business and employment were at a disastrously low ebb, following years and years of Republican presidents and Congresses, dominated by the rich industrialists, manufacturers, bankers and brokers. The moneyed class was running the country, to hell with the workers! If they didn't have a job let them get in the bread lines, and every city had plenty of bread lines. Everywhere you heard men saying that democracy was a failure. Workers wanted a job with a living wage, not a bread line to support their families, and a few million of them were ready to turn to communism to get it, or try to get it. If communism had been as well organized then as it is today in this country, we would have had a communist government today instead of our beloved democracy. The big majority of the workers then as today know that they do not want any part of communism, they knew that democracy was not a failure, they knew that the democratic ship of state just needed a damn good overhauling. The workers knew it was their fault their democracy was in such deplorable condition, because they had not thought the problem out, they had not voted the right men into office, if they had voted at all.

So the working people, the common people got out and elected FDR and he never let them down. History will record that FDR did more for the common people than any other man before him. Sure he made some mistakes. Good Brother you never wired a house that you didn't make a mistake in, but your mistakes like his were made with good intentions and were insignificant compared to the over-all good you and he accomplished. With a Democratic President and Congress the common people came from the bread lines until today their purchasing power is such that industry cannot supply their demands. There is a shortage of everything. Almost all of us have jobs and money enough to pay for things we can't get. There is a shortage of workers voting. Democrat Congressmen who have been staunch friends of labor have been defeated at the polls because the workers failed to support them. Are you going to wait until the Republicans get us all in the bread lines again before you go to the polls and do your duty?

Merry Christmas, good Brothers.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA. Editor: This local union and others in T.V.A. jurisdiction anticipate well-organized, fierce attacks on both T.V.A. and M.V.A. by the great power trusts, shortly after the G.O.P. take over, but as long as there is life we will continue to be optimistic. We will not go into gruesome details of a post mortem on prophecy of famine, pestilence and disease as a result of G.O.P. victory, November 5, 1946.

T.V.A. has made a literal oasis in a desert of poverty, prejudice, and disease. Alabama stands out proudly like a clear beautifully-cut diamond against a black velvet background, in her advancement politically, economically and socially. Our elections have been about 100 per cent successful for the past two years. T.V.A. is directly

SOCIAL SECURITY, IS INSURANCE!

YOU WOULDN'T
THROW AWAY A
**LIFE
INSURANCE
POLICY**



WOULD YOU?

**DON'T
THROW AWAY YOUR
SOCIAL
SECURITY
BENEFITS
!!!**

Find Out About
**OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS
INSURANCE BENEFITS**
from your Union Social Security
Committee, OR the Nearest
Social Security Office.

or indirectly responsible for this by improving employment, education and soil conservation, almost complete disappearance of pellagra and malaria and a noble fight against insects which transmit polio virus. Great quantities of fertilizer, phosphorus compounds etc., are manufactured by T.V.A.

The tremendous amount of electric power required for processing aluminum from the raw material to the world's finest alloys were supplied by T.V.A., Grand Coulee, Bonneville and other hydro-electric generating plants constructed under the F.D.R. New Deal Administration. Aluminum and its alloys in sufficient quantity to produce the airplanes of the world's greatest air force, were made possible for government-owned and operated plants and with T.V.A. or West Coast government-owned power. Oak Ridge, Tennessee—home of the atomic bomb was also supplied with T.V.A. power.

We have prospered greatly for about 14 years. No doubt our advancement has reached a level during the New Deal that would have required a century under the policies of the old G.O.P. We are near the level of the best in the nation. Our Governor-elect Folsom of Alabama, Senators Hill and Sparkman, also Congressman Jones are friendly to labor. Fortunately we have one extreme to balance another. Governor Arnall of Georgia, balances Governor Talmadge of Georgia. Senator Pepper of Florida, balances Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi. Senator Wayne Morse of Montana, balances Senator Ball of Minnesota.

No doubt each one of the above is really sincere. Those on the left and those on the right. When a man puts up a good hard fight for what he thinks is right, he deserves respect even though we know he is wrong. Those who are mere tools of cartels for personal gain are held in contempt by those who know the details.

We are all citizens of one great nation which functions under a two-party system. The majority of our nation has expressed its desire for reaction and uncontrolled private enterprise. Our problem is: Shall we resist or bow in defeat to the victorious reactionary G.O.P.? There is a conflict between the mind and heart involved. Obviously, after an instant of thought, it is apparent to those of us who weathered the storm of 1929-1940 depression. We must fight hard and fast to hold all gains in wages and conditions.

J. GUY DANIELS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 683 Editor: Once more
COLUMBUS, OHIO with the latest (late is the word for part of it) on the situation here at Columbus.

All is serene, and everybody working. There are now about one hundred men on the Fisher Body job, and about 40 per cent of these are from outside locals. Local Union 683 is mighty glad to return in some measure the courtesies extended to our members in other days, when the going was tough here.

Among those from other locals now working here, are several whose cards have "whiskers" on them, and they are sure giving a good account of themselves.

Delegates Back and McDonough returned from the Frisco convention, and at a very well-attended meeting gave a very intelligent and thorough report. Bill McDonough had notes and data on just about everything that was taken up at the convention. "Sheriff" Back, recounted several of the amusing incidents of the trip. It is very evident the boys were really on the ball all the time.

While we are slapping backs, let's lay a few on the wage committee who after a long drawn-out controversy were able to get us a 12½-cent an hour increase.

"Oh Boy", did our picnic wow them. What with the always competent picnic committee, food was aplenty, and drinks too. Kids all happy, lots of nice prizes, and how those women liked it.

The general good time usually had was augmented by the presence of Showman "Blackie" Dixon, Rattlesnake Lineman, who has left our jurisdiction to more lucrative fields (Good winds Blackie).

At this time it looks as though our apprentice training program is going to make a real showing this term.

I sincerely hope these lines will be printed in time to say,

Merry Christmas and happy New Year to all.
E. F. "PAPPY" WELKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, Editor: Bowling—
HAMMOND-GARY, Local 677 has eight
IND. teams in the field this season.

Here they are listed according to their standing.

1st Place—Mead Electric Company; 2nd Place—Fleig Electric Company; 3rd Place—McGraw Electric Company; 4th Place—Mostow Electric Company; 5th Place—Livingston Electric Company; 6th Place—Tri-City Electric Company; 7th Place—Kral Electric Company; 8th Place—Sweeney Electric Company; 9th Place—Hammond Building Trades on whose team we are also represented; 10th Place—Gary Building Trades ditto.

Our No. 1 Twenty-five Year Club of Local 697, held a business and social meeting December 5. Our club is doing fine now with a membership list of 42, and some more 697 men will soon be eligible for our club membership list.

Brother Jimmie Russell has had an involuntary vacation due to the fact that a plank hit his foot.

If James had shown the same agility with his feet, at the critical moment as we have seen him use while dancing, he would not have been hurt.

Brother John Brown of Hammond was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage and died within a few hours.

Our charter, it seems is almost continuously draped in mourning in respect for one of our Brothers who has passed to the other land. Makes one wonder who will be the next.

On checking over the causes of deaths of our members over a period of 20 years I find that they were nearly all taken by the No. 1 killer of the century, heart disease!

It may be due to the reason that we live too fast and our "tickers" just can't take it.

Work hard, live hard and die quickly seems to be the thing that rules our destiny.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 733, Editor: The only
PASCAGOULA, way I know to start
MISS. this article is with a question mark and say

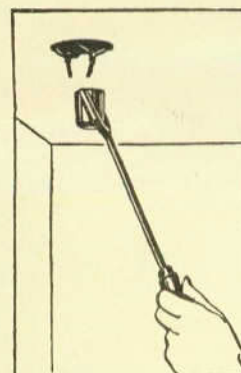
that the following seems to be a general assumption, but why and how can anyone be so blind?

1st. A general assumption that the average working man has been saving money which was drawn during the war on defense jobs—surplus money if you please.

2nd. That manufacturers can become independent by high prices and low wages; that is, let wages stay at their present level and raise prices on living costs including small as well as large necessities, thereby gradually absorbing this so-called saving or surplus money, and placing labor in a position where it will have to work for any wage that it can get.

Now, if the above is a general blueprint of reconversion, there is a disappointment ahead for all.

Please allow me to express my serious consideration from my observation of the average man, woman, or child who was making this so called "high salary." Let's just take a look at Mr. Average American from the time defense plants opened. He was told that in some town, hundreds of miles from where he lived, he could serve his country and his fellow man, maybe even shorten the war, and at the same time make more money than he had ever made before. He left his family, his home, and his business to go to the defense town. After a short period he realized that he could not support his family in one town and himself in another, and he then proceeded to sell all he possessed and to move his family to the defense town, getting the higher rate of pay, but consequently faced with an extreme increase in necessary living expenses.



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Now that the war is over, O.P.A. has been discontinued. Mr. Average American is faced with periods of unemployment and is without the protection he might have had if O.P.A. had been continued. People with merchandise are trying to secure as high a price as possible for it, raising costs to unpredictable heights. On the other hand, if Mr. Average American withholds his labor from the market for higher wages, he is disfavored as being a striker endeavoring to shove the Government around. If he decides to return to his home town and prewar business, he finds that before he gets started, his so-called surplus money is gone. If he stays in the defense town and lives on a salary that is far inferior to his wartime income, the continued increasing higher prices will absorb this so-called surplus money.

When the manufacturers decide that prices have sufficiently raised to justify them in putting their products on the market, industry will have a large supply and a small demand. It will be necessary to reduce their personnel, throwing more men out of work and lessening the prospective buying power.

Now we are faced with the sixty-four dollar question . . .

Who has money enough to buy these products? Certainly not Mr. Average American.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 835, Editor: Just a line
JACKSON, TENN. to let every one know

that B-835 is doing O.K. We are having our 13th Wage Conference at Knoxville, Tennessee, where management and labor sit across the table. We are all hoping management will be big hearted and give us a nice increase because of the high cost of living. Brother Nichols, our business manager, and Brother Roy Albright were delegates.

It will not be long before we start a new year, so I am taking the pleasure of wishing all of our members in and out of town a Happy New Year.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 887, Editor: We suppose
CLEVELAND, a poor press secretary
OHIO is better than none.

We have slipped on the regular contributions to the JOURNAL, but not on local business which is carried on whether publicity gets into the JOURNAL or not.

Moe and Gene, our chairman and recording secretary respectively, journeyed to San Francisco for us and brought back a glowing account of the industry of the delegates in getting the business at hand attended to before any play-around. From what we are told there was much business to be acted upon and we are proud of the way it was handled without knock-down-dragout fights as predicted by the local Frisco papers.

Most of the local officers and a few members traveled to Ashtabula, Ohio, Sunday night, November 17th, and held a special meeting for the benefit of many of the local members who are stationed at that point and cannot get to Cleveland for the regular meetings. Refreshments were provided by the Ashtabula boys and a social get-together was enjoyed after business

was taken care of. Members of the local stationed at Conneaut, Ohio, a few miles east of Ashtabula also attended the meeting. These fellows are in the same boat as the Ashtabula boys. As a matter of fact this local has the distinction of having nearly half of its membership out of town. Some as far west as Chicago and some as far south as Jackson, Ohio—all Railroad Electrical Workers of course.

With this bit and an abject apology, we sign off and promise to do better in the future.

H. G. FOLGER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: The contract between the various locals and the Commonwealth Edison Company was finally signed after a rather long drawn-out period of negotiation and then a rejection of the proposed contract by one local at a first meeting and then acceptance by this local at a later meeting.

The original offer of the company was based on a staggered raise from \$5.00 to \$12.50 with a counter proposal of 12 cents per hour by the various locals as all locals had instructed their representatives to secure across-the-board increases. The final proposal by the company gave staggered increases from \$10.00 to \$22.50 and this together with many other points gained was finally accepted by all locals and the company.

A partial union shop was secured by having all employees who on August 1, 1946 were members of the union in good standing in accordance with its constitution and bylaws and all employees who become members after that date, shall, as a condition of employment, maintain their membership in the union in good standing during the term of this agreement. All persons hired after July 31, 1946 shall, as a condition of employment, join the union within 120 days after the date of employment and maintain membership in the union in good standing during the term of the agreement.

The practice of counting non-working days in service vacations was discontinued except that no more than 30 days vacation may be had. Two additional holidays were secured—Lincoln's Birthday and Armistice Day. Of the 52 points raised, 34 were received all or in part by the union, nine were dropped by the union and on nine points the company refused any action at this time. We all realize that any contract will not satisfy all of the employees and that if the negotiators for the union can carry out the wishes of the majority of the members they can feel that they have done a fine job.

The consolidation of Shops Section, Station Electrical Division, and the Tool and Equipment Division, of the Construction Department became effective November 1, 1946. The new division will be known as Shops and Tool Service Division, Construction Department. Brother Ryan will continue as chief steward of this division.

Joseph Gangi, a cable handler, of the Cable Division retired from active service on November 1st and now will enjoy a well earned pension.

JOSEPH J. OBRIECHT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you, to everyone in the I. O. building, to all the Brothers and officers of Local Union No. B-1383, and to all the scribes. Greetings are in order, Brothers, so on this peaceful yuletide season let us spread good will to all as the Good Book quotes, and it behooves us to spread good will all the year around. Now, Brothers, suppose we try it out for at least six months. Let's make it a New Year's resolution. I think it will prove beneficial to everyone in general. Let's cast our selfishness aside at least for a short time, and you can rest assured we will thank the good God above for the will power he has given us to do good unto others as well as to ourselves. This

being the first year your scribe has served in this capacity, we shall soon sum up the results of our efforts and have a review of the past 12 issues, which I have contributed to this JOURNAL. Our sole purpose was to enlighten all the other local unions of our progress, and create good fellowship among the rank and file. According to some reports which have reached me, I have accomplished my mission, but I have been urged to carry on. We have made wonderful strides in our endeavor to keep up with progress. Our membership is growing. Our status from non-beneficial to a beneficial local union has been approved by Washington. Our meetings have become more elaborate, since our entertainment committee has mapped a course which will give us a guest speaker, refreshments, or a very interesting movie show, at various meetings throughout the coming year. A few meetings ago we were privileged to see the great wonders of "radar," and coaxial cable, through the courtesy of the Educational Department of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore, Maryland, represented by Mr. M. J. Hubbard. Our chairman of the entertainment committee, Lester Walsky, introduced Mr. M. J. Hubbard to the body present after we closed our meeting. Then it was "on with the show" for a couple of hours. What your scribe liked about the show was the fact that no lady with a big hat sat in front of him. Ha! Ha!

Now, Brothers, with the new year just starting, we hope that management has started to dish out more work for us. May I suggest that if we cannot get new work to do in the yards we can at least get salvage and scrapping work from the Navy or private ship yards, as we have the facilities for such work. We have docks, two dry docks, two ship ways, four or five cranes, railroad trackage around the docks, trucks galore, and two or three battle wagons about one mile away, waiting to be dismantled. Oh, yes, the creek has been dredged pretty deep also. So what are they waiting for? And now, for our Flashy Flashes. Due to the brown-out, I'm compelled to flash out all but two flashes. Happy New Year!

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

(Continued from page 16)

udice. An excellent paragraph points out that,

"The key to discrimination is economic. Union-busting employers know this. Many a strike has been broken because the boss was willing to exploit the poverty of some minority group and hire them as strike-breakers. And because the minority groups had been so left out of the unions, they were willing to scab."

Whether Miss Hart's premise is true or not, and it is at least partially true, there is factual evidence to support her statement. Unions will never be entirely safe until the supply and demand commodity view of labor is eliminated. And this view will be with us as long as a portion of our population is unable to enjoy the generally high standard of living of this country. There are few communities that have managed to eradicate racial discrimination in their businesses and industries. Then it is to the advantage of labor to make sure that discrimination is not practiced within the union or within the community. Miss Hart mentions the groups and councils that have been organized to foster racial unity. Union members should add their voices to these groups.

The church, also, has something to give labor and labor should give its support to the church. Miss Hart comments,

"Religion and labor discover they agree on fundamentals; people are more important than power, man is his brother's keeper.

Many church denominations have affirmed our right to organize and bargain collectively. It's up to each local church whether this idea is put into practice.

Educating the Community

Labor unions, during various disputes have seen the power of the press and radio. One wonders how it would be to have this power directed toward the improvement of the working man's lot rather than against it. The "Union-Community Handbook" directs unions to contact editors and program directors for the purpose of gaining regular columns for news of labor, and regular periodic programs for the dissemination of labor opinions about current political or economic issues.

Perhaps the greatest beauty of Miss Hart's little booklet is its practicality. It should be bought and used by every local union; it certainly should be widely read by all. If unions adopted just a few of Miss Hart's suggestions, they would be making real progress toward becoming an integral part of the community in which the members live.

FORTUNE

(Continued from page 4)

the century the mistakes of today. Neither the New Jersey Standard Oil Company nor the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company has been strong for unions and strong for union cooperation.

On the other hand, labor should welcome this exposé of the bad job done on labor relations in industry by the leading magazine of big business. It asks intelligent questions that argue generally in terms of intelligence on the side of management, and it lays the way open for a sounder policy by leaning on the work of science and scientists.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS

(Continued from page 10)

and desirable job openings without regard to state boundaries.

D. The committee recommends that in carrying out its activities, the public employment service cooperate with hiring channels developed by employers and employees.

E. The committee recommends that the Farm Placement Service be restored to the United States Employment Service and operated as part of the public Employment office system, and that sufficient funds for its administration, in addition to those for operation, be appropriated.

F. The committee recommends, where there is a large minority group such as Negroes in the state, that the state employment services employ qualified Negro personnel to serve on their staffs.

Sattler, Charles, West Virginia, Chairman
Andrews, Volney, West Virginia
Baird, P. G., Kansas
Beitscher, Henry, District of Columbia
Black, F. E., Kansas
Ennis, William G., Connecticut
Folse, N. P., Louisiana
Foss, Fred, Kentucky
Goss, M. E., Arkansas
Hughes, Jim, Oklahoma
Huiet, Benjamin, Georgia
Irwin, Lon N., Missouri
Kelley, Kenneth J., Massachusetts
Lavelle, William, Ohio
Lynch, S. M., Tennessee
Metzger, W. F., Louisiana

Miller, Donald P., Nebraska
 Nielson, N. H., Iowa
 Salisbury, Theodore L., Vermont
 Vaughn, Clyde, Texas
 Williams, David, Pennsylvania

DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 9)

history might have been changed. Industrial democracy cannot be built on the doctrine of the class struggle. Industrial democracy is tripartite, but the aim of the protagonists of the class struggle is to destroy this trinity and erect a dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is useless to seek to build an industrial democracy by over-idealizing the labor class. Labor has won a respected place in the community by virtue of its defense of humanity and of all human values, but sensible trade unionists know full well that labor is merely a collection of human beings attempting to achieve a new way of life. There is no especial virtue in overalls any more than there is especial virtue in a boiled shirt. Labor can make mistakes just as management makes mistakes. Yet on the whole because of its proximity to human beings and the collective nature of its life, the trade union has been right more often than those groups who merely follow balance sheets. The historic mission of the labor class is not to seize power but to cooperate with all groups in the community to build a more social world.

Finally, we must become aware that we cannot have internationalism until we first have nationalism. We cannot destroy our nation at home and expect to build a sound international order abroad.

IV

There is no use to go forward in the new world to build industrial democracy—and we must go forward in a great creative effort—if we build on old concepts. The nature of democracy must be understood.

Democracy is pluralistic.

Democracy is humanistic.

Democracy is moral.

Too frequently, however, we stop here in our appraisal and view democracy in the soft glow of sentimentality. Democracy—industrial democracy—has a hard core of reality. That permanently hard core is in truth its essential characteristic. It relates to sound machinery to permit humanistic impulses to function. Democracy is 10 per cent goal, and 90 per cent procedure. There are no democratic short-cuts. What the totalitarians have done is to take the short-cut. Our essential problem is to achieve discipline with freedom.

Quite arbitrarily I mention examples of functioning democracy in widely separated areas. First, a private industry—the B. and O. Railroad. Second, a government corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority. Third, a government bureau, the Social Security Board, and fourth, an international agency, the International Labor Conference.

All of these powerful instrumentalities were forged during the last 30 years. All of them—even the International Labor Conference—arose in the United States. All of them were founded on the tripartite concept of labor, management and government.

At the base of industrial democracy is organized labor—free unions, centering in secretariats of seasoned, trained leaders capable of understanding the problems of industry, and capable of participating in management. The union must be free; it must not be a mob. It must have ardent allegiance to truth and fact. It must be capable of using engineering approach and research methods. Preferably the union secretariat should have its own engineering and research departments.

The function of the union is two-fold: it is to advance production; it is to get a social wage for its members out of that industry. Social wage is a wage that gives a living-plus. The social wage provides not only bread, but books,

some leisure and recreation, and above all opportunity for citizenship.

The principal method of adjustment between labor and management is not the strike, but the conference table. The principal procedure is to develop decisions in the light of facts and reason. If an industry cannot support a rise in wages, the union does not demand it; or it proposes ways of increasing production so that a better living can be forthcoming.

Union participates in management. The union does not function in the negative. It does not gather significance for its nuisance or veto-value. It makes collective contribution to management problems. It makes myriad suggestions, large and small, for improvement not only of working conditions, but of production methods.

Management, freed from dictatorial controls of ownership, is the centralized planning agency of the industry. It is the creative center, from which streams all ideas and techniques. Management is the one place in industry where there is opportunity to make objective decisions. It is guided by the fact that production—profits—depend upon the morale of the working forces.

Upon the B. and O. Railroad we have had for years striking examples of the power of labor to make positive contribution to improvement of service. This idea has been adopted pragmatically upon the Tennessee Valley Authority where 15 cooperating unions, acting in a single unit, have just signed an agreement with management, underwriting 10 years of cooperative relations. In the Social Security Board, labor unions are tied into the functions of government by a liaison division, which acts as a link between labor and the board. The liaison division looks two ways, to the board, and to labor. It serves as a balance wheel between the two, passing on suggestions for labor to the board, and technical information from the board to the unions. At the International Labor Conference democratic countries sat down together in a congress, which became nothing more than the scene of collective bargaining as between employers and workers, with government holding the scales of justice.

So the picture begins to unfold. The union organized democratically bargains collectively with management to make policies for an industry. This democratically-controlled industry, in company with other democratically controlled industries, fits into the national economy. Policies for the national economy become the resultant of the deliberations of all the industries. National economic planning becomes merely the adjustment of the conflicting interests of one industry to the other and to the whole.

Do I need to point out that this is the obverse of the scroll that Herr Hitler tried to hand to the world for enforced signature?

V

As someone has said, it is five minutes to twelve. Soon the clocks of the world, like tolling bells, will strike a fateful hour. The issue as between humanistic democracy, and materialistic dictatorship, is as clear as printed symbols on a page. He who runs may read. Soon we shall know if our two-hundred year old democracy can develop the foresight, the toughness, the agility, the sacrificial zeal of the slave states.

ALBUQUERQUE LOCAL

(Continued from page 17)

Prager and the ladies auxiliary of the Central Labor Union. The ladies auxiliary with Mrs. Olliverson, their president, also made window drapes for the kitchen and poker room.

Local No. 611 wishes to thank most sincerely Brothers S. H. Gregory, Fred Bird, Ray Brown, Howard Johnson and Fred A. Wernz, the entertainment committee who did an excellent job of making the affair a success. And to all above-mentioned organizations and individuals we express our appreciation for their donations, services and demonstrations of good will toward our union.



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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

LABOR EXTENSION

(Continued from page 16)

Sweeney, publicity director, United Steelworkers of America; Lawrence Rogin, educational director, Textile Workers Union of America; Joseph Kowalski, assistant education director, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

Labor Information Bulletin.

SWIFT & CO.'S PROFITS

Chicago—(FP)—Swift & Co., one of the nation's Big Four meat packers, racked up four million dollars more in profits in the fiscal year ending October 26 than it did the preceding year, despite the fact that total tonnage of sales was 11 per cent below the previous year, the company revealed in its annual report to stockholders.

Company President John Holmes expressed mild amazement at the phenomenon—which surprises no meat purchaser—and said the year was "the most unusual in its history."

"We realize," said Holmes, "that some of these earnings resulted primarily from the rising scale of prices." But he justified these with the statement that "earnings that come from the upswing are needed to cushion the shock when the price cycle starts downward."

The report revealed a net profit of \$16,394,739 this year compared with \$12,303,807 the year before. Wages and salaries, including those of high-paid officials, totaled \$164,013,099 as compared to \$161,359,601.

IN MEMORIAM

Henry W. Davidson, L. U. No. 6
Reinitiated February 19, 1914

Zeno Conedera, L. U. No. 6
Initiated March 1, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Zeno Conedera and Henry Davidson, who have been true and loyal Brothers of Local Union No. B-6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our late departed Brothers, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-6 and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to their memory.

W. GIMMEL,
C. FOEHN,
D. GOODENOUGH,
Committee

San Francisco, Calif.

R. M. Lytle, L. U. No. 9
Initiated November 24, 1922

Thomas Killeen, L. U. No. 9
Initiated January 27, 1916

Charles McCarthy, L. U. No. 9
Initiated May 26, 1942

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-9 of the I.B.E.W. records the death of its three members, whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known to the membership of Local Union No. B-9 for their fine attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing these aims.

The zeal shown by these men for the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the I.B.E.W. is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

JOHN RIORDAN,
DANIEL MAYALL,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

Henry Grover Cleveland Stickse,
L. U. No. 11

Initiated March 24, 1920

It is with great regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-11, record the passing of our Brother, Henry Grover Cleveland Stickse; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. J. SCHWEIKERT,
H. E. BOURNIQUE,
C. U. BESACK,
Committee

Burbank, Calif.

William H. Clark, L. U. No. 18
Initiated April 9, 1945

Donald W. Wyndham, L. U. No. 18
Initiated September 10, 1945

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brothers Donald W. Wyndham and William H. Clark; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. B-18 of two loyal and respected members; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolence to their families in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to their families and a copy to the

International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.
Requiescat in pace.

Los Angeles, Calif.

JOHN GOLDEN,
R. A. HUTCHINS,
ROY WIGGINS,
Committee

Augustus B. McQuay, L. U. No. 28
Initiated September 21, 1928

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, I.B.E.W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Augustus B. McQuay, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
Chairman of Committee

Baltimore, Md.

Endell M. Austin, L. U. No. 39
Initiated November 30, 1935

Andrew Ihle, L. U. No. 39
Initiated September 14, 1939

William McCarty, L. U. No. 39
Initiated August 8, 1901

Frederick L. Kessler, L. U. No. 39
Initiated October 11, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-39, record the passing of our esteemed members; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to their memory, we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the families and relatives of our late departed Brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the late Brothers, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brothers.

O. SCHUBERT,
J. FREELAND,
I. FOUNTAINE,
Committee

Cleveland, Ohio.

L. A. Van Fleet, L. U. No. 77
Initiated January 7, 1936

John J. Stader, L. U. No. 77
Initiated April 2, 1935

James E. Williss, L. U. No. 77
Initiated February 5, 1935

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. A. SEEBER,
H. F. JOLLY,
N. B. WILLIAMS,
Committee

Seattle, Wash.

Claud T. "Cap" Fowler, L. U. No. 100
Initiated March 19, 1912

James H. Chilson, L. U. No. 100
Initiated January 1, 1946

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-100, record the death of our Brothers, Claud T. Fowler and James H. Chilson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to their bereaved families, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

JAMES H. ROBINSON,
GLENN RYAN,
EARL McCRORY,
Committee

Fresno, Calif.

Frank D. Miller, L. U. No. 124

Initiated July 14, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-124, record the passing of Brother Frank D. Miller; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-124, a copy be sent to his family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

E. F. BOWERS,
Chairman of Committee

Kansas City, Mo.

J. J. Cahill, L. U. No. 130
Initiated June 11, 1901

It is with deep regret that we, as members of Local Union No. B-130, record the death of Brother J. J. Cahill, a charter member of this organization who passed away on November 16, 1946.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

F. J. DALFERES,
S. G. DOBSON, SR.,
H. L. LLOYD,
Committee

New Orleans, La.

Clyde Dabney, L. U. No. 180
Initiated July 27, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-180, record the passing of Brother Clyde Dabney, whose death occurred on November 13, 1946.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

PAUL OLDHAM,
Recording Secretary

Vallejo, Calif.

Andrew Fogelman, L. U. No. 237
Initiated June 25, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on October 1, 1946, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Andrew Fogelman; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Fogelman, Local Union No. 237 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in humble silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

JACK C. LAVENBEIN,
Recording Secretary

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Virgil Byran Harrell, L. U. No. 359
Initiated December 1, 1944

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, the members of Local Union No. B-359 record the sudden death of Brother V. B. Harrell.

He was a man with many friends and will long be remembered by those with whom he worked.

Resolved, That we express to his family our deepest sympathy by standing in silence for one minute. That we record a copy of this resolution in the minutes of the local union and drape the charter for 30 days, as a tribute to his memory; that a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

MARTHA D. EARNEST,
Recording Secretary

Miami, Fla.

Walter Brown, L. U. No. 360
Initiated April 2, 1941

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 360, record the passing of Brother Walter Brown; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members assembled stand one minute in silent prayer as a tribute to the memory of Brother Brown.

JOHN R. KOLB, JR.,
Recording Secretary

Oakland, Calif.

Richard Anderson, L. U. No. 397
Initiated May 13, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. 397, record the death of Richard Anderson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. G. TRIMBLE,
J. L. DYER,
Committee

Balboa, C. Z.

Walter U. Joy, L. U. No. 440

Initiated October 21, 1926

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of I.B.E.W. Local Union No. B-440, record the passing of our Brother Walter U. Joy on October 16, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Journal and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN T. WATSON,
Recording Secretary

Riverside, Calif.

Donald C. Chisholm, L. U. No. 477

Initiated December 19, 1940

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Donald C. Chisholm; and

Whereas he had been a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-477, I. B. E. W., extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN M. CARNEY,
Business Manager
EDWIN W. SMITH,
President

San Bernardino, Calif.

Jessie P. Hansen, L. U. No. 518

Initiated September 3, 1941

With the deepest sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. B-518, record the passing of our Brother and recording secretary, Jessie P. Hansen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family, and a copy to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. W. SMITH,
V. M. WALTERS,
RALPH WILSON,
EVERETT M. MAYNE,
Executive Committee

Miami, Ariz.

Ollie W. Mauzy, L. U. No. 550

Initiated June 14, 1943

We, the members of L. U. No. B-550, I.B.E.W., with a feeling of deep sorrow and great regret, record the passing of our beloved Brother, Ollie W. Mauzy, November 10, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local stand in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union and that a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

JOSEPH ECKERT,
Recording Secretary

Gary, Ind.

Walter Fredericks, L. U. No. 569

Initiated June 13, 1946

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Walter Fredericks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his family; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we rise and pay tribute in silence for 60 seconds in honor of our deceased Brother.

M. L. RATCLIFF,
K. E. GARNETT,
FRANK R. HANNON,
Committee

San Diego, Calif.

Gordon V. Hadden, L. U. No. 623

Initiated June 12, 1939

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of Local Union 623, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Gordon V. Hadden.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy

be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

Butte, Mont.

HARRY SLENKER,
E. R. EDGAR,
EARL LAPPIN,
Committee

John Brown, L. U. No. 697

Initiated March 14, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 697, of the I.B.E.W., mourn the passing of our former Brother, John Brown; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

H. R. VAN SICKLE,
WILLIAM J. KNOTH,
P. T. HAGBERG,
Committee

El Reno, Okla.

Henry Zahara, L. U. No. 713

Initiated December 7, 1945

Anthony Sutura, L. U. No. 713

Initiated September 11, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the untimely passing of our Brothers, Anthony Sutura and Henry Zahara, who have been true and loyal members; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our appreciation for their loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to their families, that we spread a copy of this resolution on the minutes of the local union, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days as a tribute to their memory.

J. F. SCHILT,
Business Manager

Chicago, Ill.

Roy O. Suttles, L. U. No. 760

Initiated June 5, 1942

Millard Lynn, L. U. No. 760

Initiated May 1, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-760, record the passing of our Brothers, Roy O. Suttles and Millard Lynn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

D. R. DAVIS,
H. E. WORSHAM,
P. S. COX,
Committee

Knoxville, Tenn.

Taylor Carpenter, L. U. No. 767

Initiated February 19, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we report the passing of Brother Taylor Carpenter on September 29, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we of Local Union No. 767 pay tribute to his memory by standing in silent meditation for one minute while our charter is draped and that it remain so for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the family and a copy to the official Journal for publication.

DAN E. O'QUINN,
Recording Secretary

Baton Rouge, La.

Herman P. Trombetta, L. U. No. 842

Initiated November 2, 1921

It is with sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Herman P. Trombetta, Sr., on October 10, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and our members present stand in silence for one minute in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family.

RAYMOND C. VOLLMER,
Recording Secretary

Utica, N. Y.

Henry Ray Brannon, L. U. No. 873

Initiated June 10, 1946

With a profound feeling of sorrow, the members of Local No. B-873 record the untimely passing of Brother Henry Ray Brannon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Kokomo, Ind.

N. E. BOURNE,
Business Manager

E. R. Hall, L. U. No. 940

Initiated March 6, 1942

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 940, I.B.E.W., record the passing of our worthy Brother, E. R. Hall; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. A. WARD,
D. M. BURDETTE,
G. E. NANT,
Committee

Russell, Ky.

Ira P. Wood, L. U. No. 968

Initiated February 9, 1937

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 968, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Ira P. Wood, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

S. F. SARVER,
Recording Secretary

Parkersburg, W. Va.

Claude Moore, L. U. No. 1000

Initiated June 19, 1943

Ernst Eidner, L. U. No. 1000

Initiated October 26, 1937

It is with deepest sympathy and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-1000 record the passing of our friends and Brothers, Ernst Eidner, on September 1, 1946, and Claude Moore, on August 17, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand and pause one minute at our next regular meeting and that our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal and a copy to the families of our departed Brothers.

DORETHEA MARTIN,
LORIN I. HUEY,
Resolution Committee

Marion, Ind.

Gail Sloderbeck, L. U. No. 1160

Initiated March 1, 1943

It is with sincere regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1160, record the sudden death of Brother Gail Sloderbeck, on September 29, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our most sincere sympathy to his wife and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory and send a copy of these resolutions to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GERTRUDE BYER,
Recording Secretary

Marion, Ind.

Clifford Young, L. U. No. 1238

Initiated September 10, 1946

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1238, record the passing of our worthy Brother; and

Whereas Local Union No. 1238 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, Clifford Young; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 1238, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 1238, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JAMES T. ELLINGTON,
President

Wilmington, Del.

T. E. Whitmore, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated April 1, 1944

Gottlieb Schmid, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated August 1, 1942

Henry T. Kast, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated March 27, 1946

George J. Katich, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated September 1, 1944

Frank Valvo, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated March 1, 1943

With sincere sorrow and regret we, the members of Local No. B-1245, record the passing of these Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to their memory; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES W. MASON,

San Francisco, Calif. Business Manager

Roy Henry, L. U. No. 1249

Initiated September 12, 1941

Clarence Kirby, L. U. No. 1249

Initiated August 14, 1944

George Gavigan, L. U. No. 1249

Initiated January 31, 1946

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 1249, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brothers, Roy Henry, Clarence Kirby and George Gavigan, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That our meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy to the official Journal for publication.

ALLEN DENCE,
K. L. CARPENTER,
E. D. HOLT,

Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER, 1946**

L. U.	Name	Amount
794	Anthony Wagner	\$1,000.00
620	Wilbert Meischer	1,000.00
859	Michael J. Hughes	475.00
I. O. (245)	Carl R. Kirilin	1,000.00
48	John E. Wherley	825.00
195	Paul L. Moran	1,000.00
134	Frederick A. Drullard	1,000.00
175	Robert Bruce Hastings	475.00
193	Charles D. Kay	1,000.00
846	Roy Walter Taylor	1,000.00
968	Ira Pearl Wood	1,000.00
48	John P. Grimes	1,000.00
842	Harry Trombetta	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	John McEnery	1,000.00
I. O. (130)	Ellis Monroe Gill	825.00
134	Harry Startzman	1,000.00
595	Frank E. Antley	475.00
440	Walter W. Joy	1,000.00
924	Jesse F. Morrison	650.00
767	Taylor Carpenter	1,000.00
I. O. (501)	Herbert L. Crocker	1,000.00
953	Timothy H. O'Gara	1,000.00
1135	Thomas A. Rutledge	1,000.00
9	Charles H. McCarthy	825.00
28	Augustus B. McQuay	1,000.00
648	Harley McCreadie	1,000.00
I. O. (661)	Joseph R. Evans	825.00
724	Frank W. Cummings	1,000.00
428	Frank Beattie	1,000.00
73	M. L. McKinney	650.00
58	C. F. Chambers	1,000.00
3	H. J. Hanson	1,000.00
I. O. (90)	R. J. Patterson	1,000.00
1247	R. Amundson	1,000.00
96	J. Donahue	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	F. McDermott	1,000.00
23	J. DiCirolamo	1,000.00
166	T. J. Shelton	650.00
245	F. B. Rickert	1,000.00
77	S. B. French	1,000.00
292	L. A. Van Fleet	1,000.00
3	C. R. Olsen	1,000.00
3	J. Lichtenberg	1,000.00
I. O. (41)	Paul Jucker	1,000.00
382	M. G. Moran	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	William A. Hitchcock, Jr.	650.00
1138	C. O'Sullivan	1,000.00
18	S. Leitkam, Jr.	1,000.00
164	D. W. Wyndham	300.00
50	A. H. Engelle	1,000.00
3	J. W. Gage	1,000.00
3	R. Petrucci	1,000.00
I. O. (494)	K. G. Struckman	1,000.00
637	A. J. Moser	1,000.00
I. O. (538)	C. R. Henritze	1,000.00
103	R. W. Bluecher	1,000.00
380	C. F. K. Lindh	1,000.00
1042	G. E. Fowler	650.00
349	E. W. Jeter	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Walter Gute	1,000.00
52	F. B. Smith	1,000.00
66	George West	1,000.00
77	A. A. Cole	1,000.00
48	J. A. Henry	1,000.00
I. O. (428)	W. D. Tatry	1,000.00
31	J. E. Dolph	1,000.00
760	B. Handshuk	1,000.00
428	B. C. Harmon	300.00
180	J. O. Lunz	1,000.00
I. O. (166)	C. Dabney	1,000.00
	H. A. Burchard	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
465	L. P. Richmond	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	F. N. Turner	1,000.00
3	Meyer Polnorooff	150.00
23	Harry Rice	150.00
124	Frank D. Miller	150.00
372	Arthur C. White	150.00
1133	Frank George Myers	300.00
160	Edward G. Grebe	150.00
I. O. (46)	Eugene L. Rogers	150.00
48	Harley E. Quier	150.00
I. O. (561)	Joe LaFontaine	1,000.00
		\$69,925.00

ENGINEERING

(Continued from page 13)

purchasing power and to make their occupations more diversified. The industries and businesses stimulated by these activities have nothing whatsoever to do with contributing to western imperialism of any kind. They are for and by the people who live around them.

Mr. Cooke points out that industry in backward areas has formerly been undertaken by foreigners who used the natural raw materials and cheap labor to manufacture for export only. Selling their products in other lands, they have left the workers in the exploited areas poor, and have failed to modify the outlying farm communities as discussed above.

7. Small industrial centers are preferable to large ones since living conditions can be more easily controlled. The health and spiritual values connected with open spaces and preservation of natural vegetation can be enjoyed. Smaller groups of people assume more civic responsibilities than do the metropolitan dwellers and democracy is encouraged.

Mr. Cooke realized that these lofty aims cannot be brought about by discussion or wishful thinking. They require organization and financing, to say nothing of international cooperation. His hope is that the engineering societies in the various United Nations countries can cooperate to carry on investigations and promote projects. He thinks that if the interested elements in a nation were united to carry out socially desirable fetes, that international activities would be easier and action sponsored by the United Nations could be advanced. He suggests that a special technical staff to investigate and advise on matters of economic development be set up in connection with the United Nations. He is so convinced of the justification for increased and planned river utilization that he proposes an "Institute of River Valley Development." This could be a centralized agency where world-wide investigations could be cleared and from which pressure for action could flow.

An enthusiastic article in one of our leading papers* recently attempted to synthesize the various plans made for generating power throughout the world. The author lined up one after another of the rivers in Asia, Africa, Europe and South America where power projects have been proposed and sometimes begun. He pointed out the magnitude of the programs and the ways in which they would benefit the people. Credit for the inspiration for nearly all of these is given to the TVA.

In that successful development, coordinating navigation, power generation, industrial development, recreation, portable water supply, soil conservation, and flood control, techniques heretofore unknown to us have been used. The planning and democratic action which have had visible effects on the standard of living of the people of the Tennessee Valley have impressed foreign and native observers alike. Our Congress has yet to be convinced that a Missouri Valley Authority would be of similar benefit to

* Espy, Willard R., "Dams for the Floods of War," *New York Times Magazine*, October 27, 1946, p. 12.

the nation as a whole, but the Chinese, Indians, Nigerians, French and Palestinians, to mention a few only, have decided to repeat its methods in their own regions.

A point of disagreement can be seen between Mr. Cooke's proposals and those of some other engineers in Mr. Cooke's insistence on small installations. Plans for a Yangtze dam would make it the equivalent of Grand Coulee, Boulder and Shasta combined in its generating capacity. Most of the power would undoubtedly be wasted for years to come. Elsewhere Mr. Cooke has written, in reviewing a book on the TVA, "The emphasis in this book on watershed thinking versus river thinking, what is said as to the importance of up-stream engineering and space devoted to soil erosion, all bear on the foolishness of building dams on main streams unless controls are established back on the land itself." There he is expressing his belief in an integrated program. Unless the dams are part of a project to aid the farmers in other ways, silt coming off the still eroding land will gather behind the walls and eventually make the dams useless.

If the opinions of such a man as Mr. Cooke carry any weight in the world, and if projects already undertaken in Africa and India are successful in the way he thinks they will be, then we may be encouraged. Advances in industrialization have in the past come to areas spasmodically and without benefits to the native peoples being the motivating factors. The unquestioned soundness of the undertakings is revealed when we realize that through them even we have nothing to lose. World-wide industrialization programs will improve our own economic status. We will have larger markets in which to sell and more varied sources for both raw materials and manufactures.

BIG BUSINESS

(Continued from page 7)

back of unused excess-profits credit becomes subject to normal tax and surtax. In the case of large corporations, therefore, the amount of the tax refund resulting from a carry-back will usually be 45.5 percent of the amount of the carry-back (85.5 percent net excess-profits tax rate minus 40 percent combined normal tax and surtax rate).

"B. Carry-back of net operating loss"

"A taxpayer sustaining a net operating loss may carry this loss back to the two preceding years. The effect of the carry-back of loss will be to reduce taxable income in the years to which the carry-back is applied. The tax of the years affected will be recomputed and the taxpayer will receive a tax refund. The carry-back of net operating loss, like the carry-back of unused excess-profits credit, is applied chronologically—first to the second preceding year and then to successive years ending with the second year after the loss is incurred.

"If a taxpayer sustains a net operating loss, both a loss carry-back and an unused-credit carry-back may arise. In such cases the unused-credit carry-back could not exceed the full amount of the excess-profits credit. When both carry-backs are involved, the carry-back of loss is applied first. Since the loss carry-back alone can give rise to refunds equal to 85½ percent of the loss, and since 45½ percent of the unused credit may be refunded, the combined operation of both carry-backs may result in tax refunds exceeding the total amount of loss sustained."

Of course the nub of the whole story is contained in an unconscious farcical joke perpetrated by the Treasury Department. Since the loss carry-back alone can give rise to refunds equal to 85½ percent of the loss, and since 45½ percent of the unused credit may be refunded, the combined operation of both carry-backs may result in tax refunds exceeding the total amounts of loss sustained.

Now labor knows why big business doesn't care whether it fights labor, or produces. It makes money anyhow.

NOTES ON COOPERATIVES

The Truth About Merchandise

If you moved in Detroit's "best circles" with the mink coat and Cadillac crowd, you would surely know Lou Maxon, the big advertising man. Perhaps you remember that a year or so ago Mr. Maxon had an important job in O.P.A. Some darn radicals in O.P.A., Mr. Maxon found out, were trying to make canners put a government grade on every can of fruit or vegetables, and A, B, or C grade to show the quality. Mr. Maxon went to his friends in the advertising business and started a campaign to show that grade labelling was a socialistic scheme to destroy free enterprise. They persuaded Congress to pass a law preventing O.P.A. from requiring grade labelling. Somehow, all this puzzled Mrs. Housewife, who is used to buying government graded meat, and has never thought it communistic. But, of course, if Jones' beans are graded A and Smith's beans are graded C, then it would be silly for Smith to pay Mr. Maxon to tell the public that his beans are best, and Mr. Maxon's free enterprise would be destroyed.

If you shop at the co-op, you know that co-op canned fruits and vegetables *do* have government grades on the labels. The owners of the co-op believe in telling the customers the truth about their merchandise, which isn't very strange, because the owners *are* the customers. Why should they kid themselves about what they buy? Why should their employees cheat them by weighing thumbs with the sausage, or using one of the more subtle tricks for short weighing well known to the less scrupulous private businesses.

The purpose of a co-op is to buy for its members, not to sell to them. It tries to get the best quality at the lowest price, and to give full information about every product.

An independent survey asked hundreds of co-op members why they belonged to a co-op. The answer given more often than any other was, "Because co-ops tell the truth."

Co-op Offspring of Workers

Last November a member who walked into the small food store of the Toledo Consumers Cooperative was amazed to find it so packed with customers that he could hardly move. Six husky new clerks were putting goods on the shelves. "Whatever is going on?" the surprised member asked the manager. The manager explained that Local 14 of the UAW-CIO was on strike at Chevrolet, and the co-op was filling all the strike relief orders. When the work got too heavy for the store's small staff, the local assigned members with grocery store experience to work in the co-op in place of picket duty!

All over the country during the strikes last winter co-ops gave food and money to the strike kitchens. Central States Cooperatives, the regional wholesale which covers Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, passed this resolution at its membership meeting January 26, 1946:

"Whereas, The cooperative movement

and organized labor are two parts of efforts of people to establish democracy more firmly and to secure a more just distribution of goods and services; and

"Whereas, The cooperative movement and the labor movement are under attack by the same forces, therefore be it

"Resolved, That cooperatives and labor form a working alliance for the attainment of the ends for which both are organized, and that each local cooperative in a community where labor disputes exist be urged to aid to the fullest possible extent the families of workers involved in such disputes."

It is no accident that co-ops should take this position. The first co-op in the world was founded by the weavers of Rochdale, England, to help relieve the misery which followed a lost strike. The cooperatives today in England have 23 representatives in Parliament who vote with the Labor party. In South Bend, Indiana, the co-op is located in the union hall of Local 5, UAW-CIO. In Dillonvale, Ohio, one of the nation's largest co-ops was founded in 1908 by union coal miners. In New York City a giant cooperative apartment house project was founded by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and most of its members are members of that union or of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Co-ops and unions are run by the same people. In their unions they are organized as workers to improve their wages and working conditions. In their co-ops they are organized as consumers to control the price and quality of what they buy. Today, the unions of America are far stronger and larger than its co-ops. Too many workers are only half organized; organized where they earn their money, but at the mercy of the profit system where they spend it. Workers only half organized, union members who are not co-op members, are fighting the profit system with one hand tied behind their backs.

Brothers, we've got a swell right hook, but it's time to get in a few punches with our left.

AL. REES,

Council for Cooperative Development.

AUXILIARIES

(Continued from page 21)

The Texas State Federation of Labor Convention was held in Houston, at the Rice Hotel, the last week in June of this year. We ladies held a game party for funds to partake in the convention. We were well represented at a lovely breakfast, at the Rice, also at a wonderful tea-musical, a grand ball and the prize fights at the City Auditorium.

Several of our members were fortunate in accompanying their delegate husbands to the International Convention in San Francisco, in August. They had a memorable time. Our president, Mrs. Fred Rosenberger, was one of these.

We have one business and one social meeting per month, from September to July, at the Houston Y.W.C.A., but during the summer we get together for socials of various types—watermelon suppers, bayshore barbecues, basket picnics, or covered-dish luncheons in one of our homes. The picnics bring the families together and are the most popular mode of entertainment.

Our reason for being, of course, is to uphold the union's label and cooperate in all ways with L. U. No. 716, and several of us have joined the Woman's Labor Circle, which further works in the cause of labor. It consists of ladies from all the crafts, working together. Our auxiliary members are all close personal friends, with



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

a
durable,
handsome
folder
to contain
Official
Receipts
brown or black

35 cents

mutual interests, as well as fraternal sisters, and we love it.

MRS. JACK M. ROBERTS,
Publicity Chairman and Historian.

BEFORE HITLER

When Zarathustra arrived at the nearest town which adjoineth the forest, he found many people assembled in the market-place; for it had been announced that a rope-dancer would give a performance. And Zarathustra spake thus unto the people:

I teach you the Superman. Man is something that is to be surpassed. What have ye done to surpass man?

All beings hitherto have created something beyond themselves; and ye want to be the ebb of that great tide, and would rather go back to the beasts than surpass man?

What is the ape to man? A laughing-stock, a thing of shame. And just the same shall man be to the Superman: a laughing-stock, a thing of shame.

Ye have made your way from the worm to man, and much within you is still worm. Once were ye apes, and even yet man is more of an ape than any of the apes.

Even the wisest among you is only a disharmony and hybrid of plant and phantom. But do I bid you become phantoms or plants?

Lo, I teach you the Superman!

The Superman is the meaning of the earth. Let your will say: The Superman shall be the meaning of the earth!

* * *

But ye, also, my brethren, tell me: What doth your body say about your soul? Is your soul not poverty and pollution and wretched self-complacency?

Verily, a polluted stream is man. One must be a sea, to receive a polluted stream without becoming impure.

Lo, I teach you the Superman: he is that sea; in him can your great contempt be submerged.

What is the greatest thing ye can experience? It is the hour of great contempt. The hour in which even your happiness becometh loathsome unto you, and so also your reason and virtue.

The hour when ye say: "What good is my happiness! It is poverty and pollution and wretched self-complacency. But my happiness should justify existence itself!"

The hour when ye say: "What good is my reason! Doth it long for knowledge as the lion for his food? It is poverty and pollution and wretched self-complacency!"

(Continued on page 36)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS AND CURRENT REPORTS

Selected List Available from U. S. Department of Labor

Consumers Price Index—Preliminary estimates indicate that retail prices for consumers' goods advanced 1.7 per cent between mid-September and mid-October, bringing the price index to 148.4 per cent of the 1935-1939 average and 15.1 per cent above the level a year ago.

Employment—Total employment in non-agricultural establishments during October was approximately 40,187,000, only slightly above the September employment level of 40,167,000. Employment increases in trade and in manufacturing industries were offset by declines in government employment and in contract construction.

Unemployment, according to the Bureau of the Census, remained at approximately two million.

A special study of indexes of factory production worker employment for July and August of 1946 and August 1945 in 100 metropolitan areas has been released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Veterans—Approximately 2.7 million veterans were on factory payrolls during August, and they constituted about 18.5 per cent of all employees in manufacturing industries. More than one-third of the veterans were employed in industry groups where weekly earnings averaged over \$50.

Hours and Earnings—Weekly earnings in manufacturing industries averaged \$45.83 in October, almost \$5.00 more than in October 1945, but still about \$1.50 below the January 1945 war-time peak. Average hourly earnings rose slightly to \$1.132 and the average work week advanced to 40.5 hours in October. Comparable September figures were \$45.41 average weekly earnings, \$1.126 per hour and 40.3 hours per week.

Work Stoppages—Approximately 750 work stoppages, including 300 which continued from previous months, were in effect during October. They involved approximately 450,000 workers and resulted in the loss of .6 per cent of available working time. The U. S. Conciliation Service obtained settlements in 276 work stoppages and successfully adjusted 1,137 disputes before they reached the stoppage stage.

Turnover—The September hiring rate in manufacturing industries of 70 per 1,000 workers continued at a high level exceeding the prewar demand for labor. Separation rates also showed tight labor market characteristics. For every thousand employees on factory payrolls in September, 52 quit, 4 were discharged, 9 were laid off and 2 left for other reasons.

Building Construction—Construction activity declined slightly in October according to preliminary estimates. Expenditures for construction actually done during the month declined \$32 million to a total of \$1,215 million. Construction employment totaled approximately 2,246,000 workers which was 56,000 below the September level.

Occupational Wage Rates, prepared in regional offices of the BLS, are available for selected occupations in the following industries:

Industry	Wage Area
Automobile Repair Shops	Albany, New York Buffalo, New York Canton, Ohio Cincinnati, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Dayton, Ohio Des Moines, Iowa Grand Rapids, Michigan Greater Kansas City Little Rock, Arkansas St. Louis, Missouri Wichita, Kansas Tampa, Florida Georgia Miscellaneous
Cigars	Boston, Massachusetts
Cotton Textiles	New Haven, Connecticut Bridgeport, Connecticut New Haven, Connecticut Worcester, Massachusetts
Electric Lighting Fixtures	Lowell, Massachusetts
Folding Paper Boxes	Providence, Rhode Island
Hand Tools	Charlotte, North Carolina Greensboro-Burlington, North Carolina Greenville, South Carolina New York City, New York Paterson, New Jersey Southeastern States Virginia
Hosiery, seamless	Providence, R. I.
Industrial Chemicals	New York, N. Y.
Rayon and Silk	Nashville, Tennessee Rome, Georgia Southeastern States North Carolina Virginia
Set-up Boxes	Boston, Massachusetts
Soap and Glycerin	Lowell, Massachusetts
Stoves, Ranges, Water Heaters and Hot Air Furnaces	Virginia
Tobacco Stemming	
Upholstered Furniture	
Woolen and Worsted	

Monthly Labor Review—Following are among the special articles scheduled to appear in the November issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*:

Post war work stoppages caused by labor-management disputes

Productivity changes since 1939

The physically-impaired worker in industry

Veterans return to the Nation's factories

Trends in housing during the war and postwar periods

The twenty-ninth session of the International Labor Organization

Bulletins and Reprints from the Monthly Labor Review:

Bulletin 878—Work Stoppages Caused by Labor-Management Disputes in 1945

881—Factors Affecting Earnings in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering

883—War-time Wages, Income, and Wage Regulation in Agriculture
Reprint 1844—Wilmington Shipbuilders During and After World War
1850—Labor Conditions in Iran
1851—Equal Pay for Women Workers

1855—Labor in the South

Subscription price, *Monthly Labor Review*, 30 cents a copy, \$3.50 a year, Government Printing Office.

Prepared by
Industrial Relations Branch
Boris Stern, Chief

BEFORE HITLER

(Continued from page 35)

The hour when ye say: "What good is my virtue! As yet it hath not made me passionate. How weary I am of my good and my bad! It is all poverty and pollution and wretched self-complacency!"

The hour when ye say: "What good is my justice! I do not see that I am fervor and fuel. The just, however, are fervor and fuel!"

The hour when we say: "What good is my pity! Is not pity the cross on which he is nailed who loveth man? But my pity is not a crucifixion."

Have ye ever spoken thus? Have ye ever cried thus? Ah! would that I had heard you crying thus!

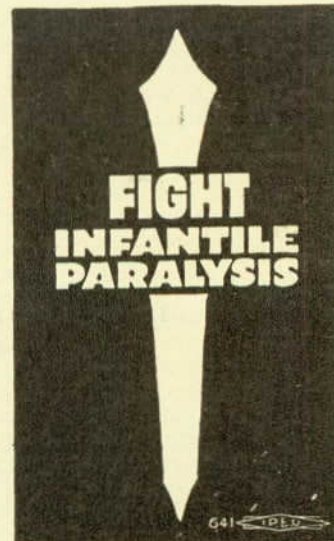
It is not your sin—it is your self-satisfaction that crieth unto heaven; your very sparingness in sin crieth unto heaven!

Where is the lightning to lick you with its tongue? Where is the frenzy with which ye should be inoculated?

Lo, I teach you the Superman: he is that lightning, he is that frenzy!—

When Zarathustra had thus spoken, one of the people called out: "We have heard enough of the rope-dancer; it is time now for us to see him!" And all the people laughed at Zarathustra. But the rope-dancer, who thought the words applied to him, began his performance.

—Friedrich Nietzsche.



L. U. B-452-	692471 692474 837366 837387	L. U. B-521-	177950 177950 356586 356680	L. U. B-595-	76618 76611 970002 970007	L. U. B-659-	78253 78250 818280 818287	L. U. 725-	707108 707100 941688 941692	L. U. B-785-	194820 194897 211343 211395	L. U. B-853-	394421 394428 395459 395644	L. U. 918-	820772 820782 111477 111484
B-453-	248539 248551 339329 339375	B-522-	93142 93142 864513 864580	B-596-	100133 100134 531778 531799	B-660-	186305 186309 432502 432517	B-726-	618484 618499 833325 833325	B-786-	273061 273061 738198 738375	B-854-	81441 81444 560791 560820	B-921-	571391 571399 131328 131506
B-454-	470543 470598 714274 714453	B-523-	177894 177905 465326 465326	B-597-	213208 213208 697251 697256	B-661-	186305 186309 432502 432517	B-727-	222558 222566 730992 730993	B-787-	343512 343519 532802 532880	B-855-	775936 775936 878775 878826	B-922-	571391 571399 131328 131506
B-455-	871867 871869 871233 871250	B-524-	619453 619453 228146 228146	B-598-	697251 697256 712776 712776	B-662-	425911 425915 342963 342989	B-728-	275241 275247 319801 319826	B-788-	659447 659449 850136 850143	B-856-	161784 161784 816265 816265	B-923-	522981 522981 367915 367916
B-456-	889561 889564 556699 556699	B-525-	9717 9722 881489 881494	B-599-	723889 723893 37892 37892	B-663-	342963 342989 408818 408819	B-729-	319801 319826 748186 748500	B-789-	659447 659449 850136 850143	B-857-	315499 315514 52995 52995	B-924-	522981 522981 367915 367916
B-457-	804751 804822 585702 585757	B-526-	739157 739175 12776 12776	B-600-	697251 697256 723889 723893	B-664-	235916 236070 969180 969181	B-730-	831001 831180 490678 490745	B-790-	112344 112344 474444 474444	B-858-	326308 326344 209290 209290	B-925-	522981 522981 367915 367916
B-458-	204706 204745 709217	B-527-	726626 726638 478944 478944	B-601-	726626 726638 707430 707447	B-665-	969180 969181 176671 176820	B-731-	490678 490745 887479 887521	B-791-	112344 112344 474444 474444	B-859-	326308 326344 209290 209290	B-926-	522981 522981 367915 367916
B-459-	149812 149909 236789 236791	B-528-	941138 941246 342140 342157	B-602-	707430 707447 267687 267690	B-666-	176671 176820 235916 236070	B-732-	887479 887521 639647 639750	B-792-	112344 112344 474444 474444	B-860-	326308 326344 209290 209290	B-927-	522981 522981 367915 367916
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FOR over a hundred years the U. S. has progressed by binding together a system of politics and a system of economics that Karl Marx implied are in flat contradiction—democracy and capitalism. There have been times—in the early part of the century and again in the twenties—when it seemed that capitalism, the servant, was usurping too much political power. There have been other times—notably the thirties—when it seemed that political democracy would crush out the spark of enterprise. Yet at the end of World War II a citizen of the republic could be pardoned, especially in view of the abject failure not only of fascism but of communist socialism to preserve fundamental human liberties, for congratulating himself that in one way or another capitalist democracy had survived. He could even be pardoned for believing that its future was not hopeless.

—FORTUNE